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U.S. Summit Goal Is 'Convergence' on Economy, Aide Says

By William J. Eaton
 and George Skelton
 Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will seek a "convergence of economies" at the seven-nation summit in Versailles early next month with the hope of forging a lasting recovery from global recession, according to Donald T. Regan, the Treasury secretary.

Mr. Regan, who reported at the weekend to President Reagan on a series of international economic meetings held last week in Helsinki,

The risks of isolation are dampening growth prospects. Page 11.

He said he expected broad cooperation at the summit meeting despite dismay abroad over high U.S. interest rates and budget deficits.

During his travels, Mr. Regan forecast a decline in interest rates in the United States as well as a weaker dollar in coming months, which he said should help achieve a world comeback from a period of low growth and heavy unemployment.

"We found among the summit countries a better understanding of the United States, its current economic situation, and its political

difficulties, particularly with the budget," Mr. Regan said in an interview.

At the summit, "We hope to see a convergence of our economies with each more stable and with less inflation," he added. "If that happens, that will stabilize exchange rates."

While inflation in the United States has dropped to a remarkably low 3.5 percent in the last six months, other nations have had inflation rates in double digits, including a 14 percent rate in France.

Mr. Regan will meet in Versailles June 4 to 6 with the leaders of France, West Germany, Britain, Japan, Italy and Canada and the president of the European Economic Community to discuss the world economy.

In preparation for this, the eighth annual summit, the president met at lunch Saturday with Mr. Regan and George P. Shultz, the former secretary of the Treasury who is the president's personal emissary in advance meetings with the six other heads of government.

In an interview, Mr. Regan said that every foreign leader he met expressed serious concern about U.S. interest rates and the effect on their economies — just as other nations had at last summer's economic summit at Ottawa.



Donald T. Regan

"I did have to take some heat on it," Mr. Regan said, but he added that he told his foreign counterparts that a drop in U.S. interest rates would not be a panacea.

On his trip, Mr. Regan tried to blunt foreign pressure for more U.S. intervention in currency markets by proposing a new international study of the value of such government actions.

The United States, a target of European criticism, for its rigid anti-intervention stand, actually was ready to intervene on four occasions since Mr. Regan took office, Mr. Regan said, but the currency market steadied before U.S. attempts to protect a foreign currency could be carried out.

EEC Extends Sanctions for 7 Days As Britain Hardens Falklands Stand

UN Delegate In 'One More' Try at Talks

By R.W. Apple Jr.
 New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Monday that "we have gone as far as we can" in negotiations with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

Britain's chief delegate to the United Nations, Sir Anthony Parsons, returned to New York Monday to have "one more go" at persuading the Argentines to pull out of the islands on Britain's terms, the prime minister said in a radio interview. She added that "we shall know this week whether we are going to get a peaceful settlement or not."

A senior government official said that Sir Anthony had been told to restate Britain's terms to Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, and report his response in time for Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet would then be prepared to allot only 24 hours more for negotiations, the official said, before ordering "a major military operation" — presumably a series of landings in the Falklands.

Allowing for some slippage and for the vagaries of the South Atlantic weather, it appeared that the British were thinking in terms of an attack sometime toward the end of this week if diplomatic efforts proved unavailing.

Reportedly Pessimistic

Mrs. Thatcher was reported by a member of her staff to be highly pessimistic about the possibilities of a last-minute breakthrough at the United Nations. He said she expected Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's peace initiative to collapse by the middle of this week. And she herself commented in the interview that "if Argentina really wanted to withdraw, and obey the Security Council resolution, we should have seen some sign of it by now."

The government believes that Argentina is deliberately stalling, hoping that Britain will gradually lose its stomach for battle.

"We have gone as far as we can," the prime minister declared. "They are the invaders. They are the aggressors. We are the aggrieved. It is up to them. If the Argentines had really wanted a peaceful settlement, they would have taken more steps than they have done."

Asked about the prospect of heavy British losses in a campaign to retake the islands, Mrs. Thatcher told Peter Allen, the interviewer,

"You cannot fight these battles without taking casualties. That problem I live with every hour of the day and every hour of the night. But there are British people — with something like 9,000 or 10,000 soldiers — on the islands, and they look to us for help."

With every indication that time for diplomacy was rapidly slipping away, the prime minister met Monday morning with her inner "war" Cabinet.

She has told her ministers to be prepared for an emergency meeting of the full Cabinet on Tuesday. Before them will be the judgment of Britain's military leaders that if an assault or assaults on the island are to be undertaken at all, they must come soon. With all major elements of the task force in position, with worse weather ahead and with softening-up operations well advanced, the generals and admirals are reluctant to see their forces losing fighting effectiveness while on shipboard.

There was little word of action in the combat zone Monday, although Michael Nicholson of Independent Television News reported from the aircraft carrier Hermes that it had been threatened briefly by six Argentine warplanes. They turned away without launching an attack.

Early Monday morning, Mr. Nicholson radioed, a British frigate (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



President Leopoldo Galtieri, left, and Adm. Jorge Anaya, commander in chief of the navy, at a Mass Monday on Argentina's Navy Day that was attended by all members of the ruling junta.

Haig May Meet Gromyko in N.Y.

By John M. Goshko
 Washington Post Service

LUXEMBOURG — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. expects to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in New York next month in an effort to launch talks on strategic arms reductions, West German sources said here Monday.

U.S. officials, accompanying Mr. Haig at the NATO foreign ministers meeting here, acknowledged that Haig-Gromyko discussions were "a possibility" if the Soviet minister attends the United Nations disarmament conference scheduled for June. But the officials cautioned that no definite plans for a meeting had been made yet.

However, the sources said Mr. Haig told West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that he expected to see Mr. Gromyko at the disarmament session and intended to press for an early beginning to the so-called Start talks proposed by President Reagan to cut back the intercontinental missile arsenals of the two superpowers.

Speculation on Speech

U.S. officials also said there was a general feeling among the 15 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the Russians are prepared to begin negotiations. They added that Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev was expected to signal this willingness in a speech sometime this month replying to the proposals made by Mr. Reagan at Eureka College in Illinois on May 9.

Some sources here speculated that Mr. Brezhnev could choose as his forum a speech he is scheduled to deliver Tuesday to a meeting of the Young Communist League in Moscow. In any case, these sources said, there is growing optimism within NATO that Washington and Moscow, after almost three years of delay, are again moving back on the track toward a nuclear arms control accord.

The continuing strong NATO interest in U.S.-Soviet progress toward arms-control negotiations was evident here even at a time when one alliance member, Britain, is in a conflict over the Falkland Islands and the other NATO countries are deeply concerned about the potential effects of the crisis on relationships within the alliance.

However, while discussion of the Falklands' situation reportedly played a big part in the discussions behind closed doors here Monday,

sources in the various delegations said it was erroneous to assume that the dispute in the South Atlantic had dominated the meeting.

Instead, these sources insisted, the ministers had spent most of the day discussing a broad range of problems confronting the West, from Poland to the Iranian-Iraqi war, and had put perhaps their greatest emphasis on how to deal with East-West tensions.

The interest shown in arms-reduction talks indicated that a major shift has taken place in the thinking of NATO governments, particularly that of the United States, since the last meeting of alliance foreign ministers in January. That was an extraordinary session called in Brussels to plot alliance strategy for putting pressure on the Soviet Union in the wake of the military crackdown in Poland.

U.S. Shift Indicated

Monday, sources at the meeting here said, most ministers continued to deplore the Polish situation. But, they acknowledged, there will be no follow-through on the threat of sanctions made in January. By putting its emphasis in the East-West arena on arms-reduction talks, NATO appears to be moving away from confrontation and at least partly back in the direction of détente.

That seemed to indicate a shift away from the hard-line approach being advocated by the Reagan administration only a short time ago.

Instead, the alliance now appears headed more in the direction espoused by such members as West Germany, which had been uncomfortable with the idea of a showdown over Poland and which has argued for continuing to seek areas of accommodation with the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials are reluctant to characterize current policy as a softening of the administration's stance. But, in his presentation to the meeting Monday, Mr. Haig is known to have stressed that Mr. Reagan is ready to negotiate with the Russians in good faith and is anxious to hear Mr. Brezhnev's counter proposals to his Eureka speech so that negotiations can begin as soon as possible.

According to the sources, Mr. Haig also emphasized U.S. willingness to have negotiations that would be equitable to both sides and that would take into account Soviet concerns about including Cruise missiles and long-range bombers in any reductions.



DOMINICAN ELECTION — Voters in the Dominican Republic went to the polls with umbrellas and chairs to await their turn in the country's most peaceful presidential election since independence. Salvador Jorge Blanco, a moderate leftist, claimed victory. Page 6.

Egyptian-Israeli Talks Expected Soon by U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman
 New York Times Service

LUXEMBOURG — U.S. officials say that they expect negotiations on Palestinian self-rule to resume soon after President Reagan confers with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel next month.

The negotiations have been blocked by Mr. Begin's insistence that Egypt accept Jerusalem as a rotating site for the talks and Egypt's reluctance to seem to give implicit recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital. Cairo is trying to restore relations with other Arab states in the aftermath of Egypt's recovery of the remaining parts of the Sinai from Israel last month.

Neutral Site

The U.S. assessment that the problems can be resolved and probably will be during Mr. Reagan's session with Mr. Begin was made known Sunday after Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. received a briefing in Athens from Richard Fairbanks, his special Middle East representative, who was in Cairo and Jerusalem last week.

Schmidt's Aides Reported to Urge Pursuing Détente

United Press International

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's planning staff has recommended that West Germany pursue a policy of political and economic cooperation with the Soviet bloc even at the risk of a conflict with the United States, according to a study published Monday by Der Spiegel magazine.

A government spokesman confirmed the existence of the study without going into its details. The study recommended that the government risk a conflict not only with the United States but also with East-West relations but also with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the leader of the Free Democratic Party, which is the coalition partner of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats.

The study said that West Germans want the government to act as a mediator between the United States and the Soviet Union "even if this causes resentment in the United States."

It said conservative forces in Britain and the United States are endangering détente and that if they prevail, there will be a revival of the Cold War.

Pentagon's Problem: Million-Dollar Missiles vs. Billion-Dollar Ships

By George C. Wilson
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Even as the Pentagon is embarking on the biggest shipbuilding program since World War II, its weapons chiefs are closing in on a series of anti-ship weapons that could doom surface vessels in a war.

Satellites that could see through clouds would find the ships; long-range bombers would fly to the general area; anti-ship missiles far more deadly than those being used today around the Falklands would steer themselves onto the targets.

Although this might sound like some Pentagon planner's dream, the various parts of that combination are already in hand or close by, forcing a question upon decision-makers: Why let the Navy keep building billion-dollar ships that can be sunk by million-dollar missiles? Navy leaders are aware of the contradiction, and apprehensive about it. But they want the ships, the costliest part of the rearmament program

President Reagan has approved for the next several years.

The Pentagon already has done considerable paperwork on a satellite with radar eyes that, regardless of the weather, could catch out the profiles of ships sailing the world's oceans. Part of the study was done under a project called Clipper Bow.

Russians Have Version

Although the ocean satellite is still on paper, Pentagon officials say there are no insurmountable technical obstacles. The Soviet Union already has a crude version of the ocean surveillance satellite that the Pentagon has been studying. The Soviet one relies on radioisotopes to generate the power needed to send radar beams down on the ocean. Pentagon research executives believe they could do the job better with batteries charged by sunlight.

The bomber part of the anti-ship combination is in hand. The Air Force, with the full blessing

of Pentagon civilians, is studying how to make its B-52G bombers ship killers. Even more lethal in the anti-ship role, according to defense officials, would be the radar-cruise B-1 and Stealth bombers scheduled to be ready for duty in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Bombers have such long range that they can reach the crucial sea-lanes from even the comparatively few land bases the United States still has around the world. Gen. Lew Allen Jr., Air Force chief of staff, has reportedly been complaining that other nations are making better use of land-based aircraft for covering the sea-lanes than is the United States.

Better Than the Exocet

His view is boosted in a secret document prepared for the Air Force, issued over the name of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, that calls for more emphasis on the anti-ship mission. Pentagon civilians are considering putting new engines in B-52G bombers to give them even more range for patrolling the seas.

"Smart" missiles that can guide themselves to ships after being launched from aircraft are a reality, as dramatized recently by the French-made Exocet missile that destroyed the British vessel Sheffield after being fired from an Argentine plane. The United States, according to the Pentagon, has better missiles than the Exocet on the way.

One portrayed that way is the anti-ship version of the Tomahawk Cruise missile, the Merasm, for medium range anti-ship missile. A B-52 could carry more than a dozen Merasms and fire them while still more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) away from the ship. The Merasm, once in the area, would home in on the heat generated by the vessel and deliver a 500-pound bomb on it.

All this potential for sinking surface ships is not good news for everybody in the Pentagon, however.

Navy leaders are well aware that they will be confronted with the question of the potential

vulnerability of their expensive new ships every time any element of the anti-ship combination shows its worth, as was the case with the Exocet fired against the Sheffield. But the restructuring seems to be under way by order of Pentagon civilians.

Richard D. DeLauer, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, said his office is exploring how to exploit the potential of "all weather" satellites, Air Force bombers and anti-ship missiles for defending the U.S. fleet and attacking the Soviet one in wartime.

Although not willing to go along with those who say offensive weapons for sea warfare have got so far ahead of defensive weapons that surface ships will not be able to survive a war between modern navies, Mr. DeLauer said: "Survivability is a problem. There are two things that we should be looking at in all our systems: survivability and endurance. The surface fleet is terrific for force projection. But you want to be sure you get it survivable."



Grand Duchess Charlotte talked with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, center, and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., in Luxembourg for a meeting of NATO foreign ministers.

Peace Seen as Big Loser in Argentina's Propaganda War

By Margot Hornblower

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — A mysterious item appeared on the front page of La Razón, an afternoon newspaper here, on May 5. Headlined, "The Hermes Sunk?" the

NEWS ANALYSIS

story said that, according to the Soviet news agency Tass, the British aircraft carrier had been bombed and sunk by Argentine airplanes.

No official comment came from the junta. But in the press room of the Sheraton Hotel, an air force official confided, "We did it with a little Pucara plane that dropped six bombs and 32 rockets. We think the Hermes is severely damaged."

In the last two weeks, not a day has passed without speculation in the news media over the fate of the Hermes, the pride of the British Navy and flagship of its task force, with 1,350 men aboard. One paper indicated that Rear Adm. John F. (Sandy) Woodward, the task force commander, may be dead. Reports from Venezuela had the Hermes limping toward Caracas in the Caribbean for repairs.

In a government film shown on television last week, a raft and life jackets imprinted "Hermes 554" were shown abandoned on the shore of the Falklands while a commentator asked breathlessly, "Is this a sign of the sinking of the Hermes?"

Britain has repeatedly labeled such reports "ridiculous," and British correspondents aboard the aircraft carrier, albeit under censorship rules, report nothing is amiss. But most Argentines, even nor-

Junta's Attempts to Manipulate Opinion Sow Confusion

mally skeptical journalists, are convinced that the Hermes is disabled. The conflicting reports are symptomatic of the confusion that reigns in this capital, more than 1,000 miles from the combat zone, where about 700 foreign correspondents have gathered to cover an invisible war.

A propaganda campaign whipped up by the junta, coupled with secrecy over what is actually happening in the Falklands, has blurred the lines between news and rumor, lending a surreal quality to the conflict as it is perceived in Argentina.

The propaganda may be discouraging a peaceful settlement of the war. "The military is manipulating public opinion," said a journalist for a prominent Argentine magazine. "They are preparing the public for war, not for negotiations. The navy does not want to negotiate — it has lost too many men. It wants to regain its honor. Our diplomats feel that the propaganda campaign is very detrimental to the progress of negotiations."

The military, which controls several major newspapers and all television stations, has sought to give the impression that Argentina is

winning. "Argentina to win!" radio announcers repeatedly shout, as they harangue the public with patriotic exhortations and martial music. The cover of a leading magazine declares, "We are winning!"

A few weeks ago, the junta issued "self-censorship guidelines" stipulating that journalists would be jailed for publishing information that "produces panic," "contradicts or lessens the credibility of official information" or "undermines the belief in Argentine rights."

"Our own government is blockading itself through a complete lack of information," said Maximo

Gaizna, editor of the prominent daily La Prensa. "No independent news organization has correspondents on the islands. The government news agency, Telam, sends trash. At least Goebbels called his operation the Ministry of Propaganda."

The government media campaign is seeking to reinforce the notion that Britain is the colonialist aggressor. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was pictured last week in the tabloid Tal Cual dressed in a Nazi uniform under the headline, "Worse Than Hitler." Editorials emphasized that Argentina took the islands April 2 without bloodshed.

The almost complete inaccessibility of military officials to foreign journalists reduces many correspondents here, some of whom speak no Spanish, to gleaming their reports from translations of the "self-censored" Argentine newspapers.

One prominent Argentine reporter attributes "the exaggerated triumphalism" of the propaganda campaign to an effort by the military "to clean themselves after the dirty war." The "dirty war" is what people here call the government's anti-guerrilla campaign of the 1970s, in which an estimated 6,000 persons were abducted by plainclothesmen and vanished without a trace.

Argentines also point out that Britain, too, appears to be waging a psychological campaign in its often less-than-candid reports. "Neither side has been very democratic about the handling of news," editorialized the English-language Buenos Aires Herald. The British, for example, repeatedly declined to comment on Argentina's claim that its troops had repulsed attempted helicopter landings on the Falklands.

Some Argentine newspapers have openly scorned the censorship guidelines. Nonetheless, Mr. Gaizna said La Prensa has the only one refusing to carry a government advertisement bearing a thumbs-up label, "Argentina, We'll Conquer."

"This idea that we can win against the British and the U.S. is very dangerous," he said. "We need a ceasefire. Yet no one dares to stop the psychological warfare."



The Argentine military censors released this photo of soldiers manning an anti-aircraft gun somewhere on one of the Falkland Islands recently. The exact location was not disclosed.

British Demand for EEC Rebates Complicates Farm Negotiations

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — The British are facing a dilemma within the European Economic Community — they are battling for support in the Falklands, and they are demanding rebates on EEC budget payments and threatening to stalemate a ministerial meeting on farm prices in Brussels.

In what British officials described Monday as "a most unfortunate conjuncture" of circumstances, the other nine EEC members are insisting on a decision on farm price increases this week and this has tangled sanctions, farm prices and the EEC budget almost inextricably.

EEC foreign ministers were meeting here Monday evening to discuss renewal of trade sanctions against Argentina, which Britain has requested, as well as Britain's requests for rebates in its EEC membership bill.

In Brussels, farm ministers were due to reopen negotiations on a planned 10.5-percent increase in prices for the community's eight

million farmers, which Britain has blocked until it gets the budget concessions it wants. There was speculation that the other states might force a showdown on farm prices by outvoting Britain, opening up a major rift in the 10-nation community.

Warning From France

At the start of the two-day farm meeting in Brussels, France's agriculture minister, Edith Cresson, gave a clear warning that Britain's partners are prepared to push through the price increases. "We must agree on the prices or the community will find itself in a major crisis," Mrs. Cresson said.

France, she said, still adheres to the principle that member governments can veto EEC decisions that go against their vital national interests, but on this occasion she said Britain is using the principle as a pretext and it could be voted down.

British officials, however, said that Agriculture Minister Peter Walker would warn his colleagues that a majority vote on the farm prices would create a constitutional upheaval in the EEC, leading to possible British retaliation.

The farm ministers, meanwhile, adjourned Monday to await the outcome of the budget deliberations by the foreign ministers.

Britain wants renewal of the EEC ban on imports from Argentina, which expired Monday night. Italy, Ireland and Denmark have expressed misgivings about an extension.

British officials said that an offer made Sunday night of an \$800 million rebate to Britain from the EEC budget this year appears unacceptable.

In 1980, Britain got a refund of \$1.2 billion, cutting its own net payments to the EEC to \$340 million. For 1981 Britain got more than \$1.4 billion in refunds, mak-

ing a net profit from the EEC budget of nearly \$40 million.

The other EEC countries have said they now will go no further than \$800 million in cuts, even though Britain claims it could face a membership bill without refunds this year of between \$1.6 and \$1.8 billion.

Korchnoi's Son Is Released From Siberian Prison

United Press International

MOSCOW — The son of the self-exiled chess grand master Viktor Korchnoi has been released from prison and is back in Leningrad, family sources said.

Igor Korchnoi, 23, was said to have been released from a prison camp in the Kurgan area of Siberia after serving a 2½-year jail term for refusing to be drafted into the Soviet Army. He reportedly had feared that contact with military secrets would mean an automatic denial of permission to emigrate for at least 10 years.

"Next week we apply to emigrate," said his mother, Bella, who met him at the camp and brought him home Friday. "He looks so good," she said. "He's so happy to be home that all that is beside the point." She said her husband called her from Switzerland and said he hoped they would be allowed to leave soon.

Viktor Korchnoi, 50, defected in 1976, leaving his wife and son behind. The Swiss government was said to have asked the Soviet authorities to allow the Korchnois to emigrate, but an earlier request for exit visas was rejected.

Mr. Korchnoi unsuccessfully challenged the world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, in matches in 1978 and 1981.

EEC Extends Trade Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

that France continued to support Britain and that an extension of the sanctions was necessary to maintain pressure on Argentina to withdraw from the Falkland Islands.

He said that there was a general understanding of the difficulties of the Italian government, which was faced with student opposition to the sanctions from within the parties that support it.

"We have known for a very long time that the Italians had been heroic in taking the sanctions," Mr. Chénisson said. "But there is a new element in that we are absolutely at the end of the negotiating process and it is vital to avoid weakening their basis."

West Germany had given its support for a renewal, and the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr., had pressed Mr. Colombo on Sunday not to harm the chances of a negotiated settlement by breaking up the united EEC front.

Ireland, which is neutral and the only EEC country that does not belong to NATO, had criticized the sanctions, saying they might be construed to mean that the EEC supported British military actions against Argentina.

Denmark attacked the legal basis of the trade ban, claiming that national governments and parliaments should be allowed to decide independently on the issue.

A decision by some but not all of the EEC countries to prolong the sanctions would have changed the legal basis of the measure. It would have required the approval of national parliaments in several capitals, delaying the implementation of the measure.

The British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, was due back in London early Tuesday.

Mitterrand Backs Thatcher

LONDON (AP) — President François Mitterrand of France reaffirmed "support and solidarity" with Britain over the Falklands conflict during talks here Monday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, officials said.

By Bill Curry
Los Angeles Times Service

YAKIMA, Wash. — The Rev. Bob Cochell, an evangelical minister, considers the new R-rated cable television channel here sinful, degrading and immoral.

Chuck Nelson, the school board president, fears that it is undermining all the values schools are teaching in sex-education courses.

And Don Brule, who describes himself as a "concerned parent," is intent on getting new laws passed to rid Yakima and the state of Washington of indecency on cable television.

What is happening in Yakima is just part of the debate that is developing nationwide over so-called "cableporn."

In city halls and state capitals, there is growing opposition to the arrival on home television screens of nudity and scenes of simulated sex acts. Besides the emotional and political reaction that has been generated, the debate touches on First Amendment rights of cable subscribers to choose what they watch as well as the rights, if any, of this evolving medium.

"The extent to which cable is entitled to First Amendment rights has been decided," said Robert Roper, associated general counsel for the National Cable Television Association, an organization of

WORLD BRIEFS

Senior Soviet Official Visits Poland

WARSAW — Konstantin V. Ruskov, the top Kremlin official for relations with Communist parties of the Eastern bloc, arrived Monday for talks with Polish leaders, the Polish news agency PAP reported.

A Western diplomat said it was Mr. Ruskov's second visit to Poland in six weeks. The trip followed outbreaks of street protests against martial law here, and a Western observer in Moscow said Mr. Ruskov was likely to be seeking a first-hand report on the violence.

Mr. Ruskov's last trip here was to southern Poland, according to the Western diplomat. PAP said Foreign Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz and other officials met the 72-year-old Central Committee secretary at the airport.

KGB Said to Detain French Reporter

MOSCOW — Vladimir Gediaghine, a correspondent for Agence France-Presse, has been refused permission to leave the Soviet Union pending further investigation into his activities, the AFP Moscow bureau said Monday. He was told by the KGB that he may be charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, the French news agency added.

AFP said that Mr. Gediaghine, 38, who arrived in Moscow last September, denied having been involved in any illegal activities. His agency said that his problem with the authorities stemmed from contacts he had with Victor Bourdieu, described as a Russian Orthodox believer.

According to the French agency, the KGB claimed that Mr. Bourdieu had been arrested and found to have a number of religious publications. The KGB alleged that Mr. Bourdieu said he received them from Mr. Gediaghine.

Filipinos Vote in Local Elections

MANILA — About 20 million Filipinos took part Monday in the first nationwide balloting in 10 years and officials said at least seven persons died in violence related to the elections.

Maj. Gen. Fidel Ramos, chief of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary, said seven persons were fatally stabbed or shot and at least four were wounded. Gen. Ramos said troops, placed on alert Saturday, were in full combat readiness Monday night.

Voting in the nation's 41,492 barangays, which administer villages and districts, was generally peaceful and orderly. About 1 million candidates were running for local posts.

Dutch Official Warns of 'Insecurity'

THE HAGUE — The official asked to lead the Netherlands out of its current Cabinet crisis said Monday that "this country, financially speaking, is in a difficult situation, and we cannot have insecurity for too long."

A source said that Piet Steenkamp, who has been named by Queen Beatrix to explore ways to form a new government, placed prime importance on the spring budget message. The message must reach parliament for enactment by July 1, the starting date for some of its fiscal programs.

Mr. Steenkamp is a former leader of the Christian Democrats, the senior partner in the outgoing coalition.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy said that its ambassador, William Dyess, had postponed indefinitely a talk on U.S.-Dutch relations at an Amsterdam university because of unsettled conditions in the city. Elaborate festivities to commemorate 200 years of unbroken diplomatic relations between the two countries have been marred by demonstrations, particularly in Amsterdam, against U.S. foreign and military policies.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

U.S. Cable TV Sex Raises Rights-Morals Issue

By Bill Curry
Los Angeles Times Service

YAKIMA, Wash. — The Rev. Bob Cochell, an evangelical minister, considers the new R-rated cable television channel here sinful, degrading and immoral.

Chuck Nelson, the school board president, fears that it is undermining all the values schools are teaching in sex-education courses.

And Don Brule, who describes himself as a "concerned parent," is intent on getting new laws passed to rid Yakima and the state of Washington of indecency on cable television.

What is happening in Yakima is just part of the debate that is developing nationwide over so-called "cableporn."

In city halls and state capitals, there is growing opposition to the arrival on home television screens of nudity and scenes of simulated sex acts. Besides the emotional and political reaction that has been generated, the debate touches on First Amendment rights of cable subscribers to choose what they watch as well as the rights, if any, of this evolving medium.

"The extent to which cable is entitled to First Amendment rights has been decided," said Robert Roper, associated general counsel for the National Cable Television Association, an organization of

4,763 cable systems. "The problem here is not so much whether cable should be able to carry adult programming, but what are cable's First Amendment rights? The issue is whether a government may regulate program content on cable."

The cable systems would like to have the more wide-ranging rights that are accorded to newspapers and other publications, while their critics believe cable should be subjected to the tighter restrictions imposed on federally licensed radio and television stations.

The opposition to pornography on cable television is led by the New York-based organization Morality in Media, which is pushing so-called model legislation for states and localities to bar the showing of indecent programs on cable television.

Several states, among them California, Florida, Massachusetts, Arizona and New York, have considered but not yet adopted restrictions on adult programming on cable TV.

The controversy over controlling cable has just reached Yakima, which now finds itself facing such issues as censorship and freedom of speech, immorality and protection of children.

Schools' Program

The school board's Mr. Nelson, who has heard children discussing the channel's movies, believes that the channel's content is undermining the Yakima schools' human growth and development program, a course in sex education developed over five years with the help of the church community, service clubs and women's groups.

"We got the blessing of everyone, and in three years of teaching it, we've had no complaints," Mr. Nelson said. "Now Escapade destroys all of the values we're trying to teach. It shows the role of the female is that of a sex model for male enjoyment. It's totally con-

tradictory to the values we're trying to teach. We think it destroys our programs."

But others are concerned about the impact that cable pornography has on adults, too.

"Biblically, we stand opposed to any kind of nudity and lewdness," said Mr. Cochell, the minister. "It's a degrading thing. It's bad, and it just lays the foundation for the next level. We have something we don't want, and we can't do anything about it. We're stuck."

Opponents of cable pornography are stuck because the city's lawyer has advised the Yakima City Council that, under current law, it has no power to regulate the content of cable programming.

Philosophy in Danger

"The thing that bothers me," said Mr. Brule, the father of four, "is that they're zeroing in on a complete philosophy that distorts life, and young people pick up on that. If this kind of philosophy continues, some of the values we hold so dear about marriage, home and family are going to have a hard time standing up."

But the efforts to curb Escapade also provoked an outburst from those opposed to censorship. "Personally," J.E. Winkler wrote in a letter to the editor of the Yakima Herald-Republic, "I do not subscribe to the Escapade channel and I heartily agree that most of the offerings are trash, but I do not feel that I or anyone else have the right to impose my morals upon my neighbors."

Said Ken Schiller, the local cable manager: "I don't think any group — Housewives Against Sports, Moralists Against Escapade — should control what their neighbor sees, hears, thinks, does."

In the meantime, he said, the efforts to stop cable pornography have had one noticeable effect: About 200 more viewers have signed up for Escapade.

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Clark, as Reagan's Security Aide, Stifles Administration Bickering

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five months after his appointment as President Reagan's national security adviser, William P. Clark has dampened the internal power struggles and policy disagreements that marked the Reagan administration during its first year.

Through a series of directives signed by his old friend, the president, the former California judge has also moved to force some of the more vocal cabinet members, with conflicting views to provide more coherent plans for the years ahead.

The fact that he is faring so well in the view of experienced officials throughout the government, remarkable because Mr. Clark is the most inexperienced person in foreign policy and security matters in two decades to hold this key position at the president's elbow. Moreover, the White House National Security Council staff that he heads is still viewed by a number of experienced officials as the weakest in many years.

In a sense, an official said, there is a "revolutionary experiment" going on. Mr. Clark, despite his lack of experience, is managing to be a powerful force for getting policy choices out of the bureaucracy and into the Oval Office on time and then making certain that the decisions are carried out. He has done this without impinging on Mr. Reagan's desire to have his cabinet officers — not an all-powerful White House staff adviser — as the main shapers of administration policy.

That is something that Mr. Reagan wanted to do from the start but that did not work out with his first special assistant for national security affairs, Richard V. Allen.

Mr. Allen resigned under pressure in January following revelations that a \$1,000 honorarium from a Japanese journalist intended for the president's wife, Nancy, had remained in a safe in Mr. Allen's office. Mr. Allen was cleared of any wrongdoing, but it was clear that the president wanted a



William P. Clark

stronger authority in the National Security Council. Mr. Clark was transferred there after serving a year as deputy to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., and was given a greatly expanded mandate to whip the bureaucracy into shape.

Officials who have watched Mr. Clark and the president in action say that Mr. Clark's new duties in the White House are grounded heavily in a belief shared by both that despite the complex details, what is needed at the National Security Council level is "common sense."

Officials say that that Mr. Reagan, with little experience in foreign affairs, often dealt with foreign leaders on the telephone early in his tenure with the help of file cards supplied by his staff. Now, they say, a more confident president feels "that his advisers don't know much more than he does about these subjects."

"The Judge," as Mr. Clark is called, has made another crucial move that also contributes to the high marks thus far. He brought with him to the White House as his deputy a former Marine Corps colonel, Robert C. McFarlane,

who worked on the National Security Council staff under Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford, then on the staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and after that, last year, as a State Department counselor under Mr. Haig.

Mr. McFarlane is described by one insider as "the substantive screen in front of the president."

"The bottom line about him," a colleague on the council staff said, "is that you can't snow him. If you are thinking of bamboozling Clark, forget it, because no paper is going to get to him without it going through McFarlane."

There are still big question marks, however.

The most immediate one is whether Mr. Clark and Mr. McFarlane can keep up what many officials say is a murderous pace and work load caused, in part, by Mr. Clark's lack of background and by weaknesses in parts of the staff.

Ultimately, the question is what advice Mr. Reagan will get in a crunch from the person closest to him. Will Mr. Clark become a much more powerful force than either he or the president now envisions and thus possibly get in over his head in a situation that requires long experience?

"He's not like McGeorge Bundy," Henry Kissinger, Brent Scowcroft or Zbigniew Brzezinski, an official said, referring to the experienced security advisers who served presidents from John F. Kennedy through Jimmy Carter. "He can't just close the door behind him and do the work himself in an emergency."

Those earlier advisers, however, served presidents with intense interests in the details of foreign affairs, such as Mr. Nixon and Mr. Carter, or had big reputations and egos of their own and became powerful figures in their own right, such as Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brzezinski.

But Mr. Clark has established himself quickly, through his own efforts and manner and his close personal relationship with the president.

U.S. Reportedly Recruited War Criminals

Spy Agencies Allegedly Smuggled In Russians Who Had Helped Nazis

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government, for intelligence purposes, recruited hundreds of Russians believed to have committed World War II atrocities and smuggled them into the United States after the war in defiance of presidential orders, according to a former Justice Department investigator.

The secret operation, the outgrowth of a sort of bidding war for intelligence that proved to be of little value, was later systematically covered up by various federal agencies, according to John Loftus, a former prosecutor for the Justice Department's office of special investigations. This unit was set up by President Jimmy Carter to find and deport former war criminals living in the United States.

Mr. Loftus, now a lawyer in private practice in Boston, was interviewed on the CBS News program "60 Minutes," broadcast Sunday evening.

Many of the Russians, collaborators in the Nazi advance into the Soviet Union, are still alive and living in the United States as American citizens, Mr. Loftus

said. Some of them work for such organizations as Radio Free Europe, he said.

"I would say that as a conservative estimate there are more than 300 Belorussian Nazis living in America today," Mr. Loftus said.

Not a Fantasy

Also appearing on the program was Rep. Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat, who serves on a House immigration subcommittee.

Rep. Frank said that when he heard the allegations, he could not believe them. "I thought it was the kind of thing that paranoid people make up and it really wasn't true," Rep. Frank said.

He said he became convinced that the allegations were factually based after seeing documents, including one involving Emmanuel Jasiuk, a Russian who, early in 1942, was appointed as a mayor by the Nazi occupation forces.

Mr. Jasiuk was one of two reported Nazi war criminals whom a House committee asked the General Accounting Office to investigate in 1978. The GAO reported publicly in May of that

year that it had found that the intelligence agency had used 21 alleged war criminals as "sources of information."

Rep. Frank said Sunday that when the GAO had asked Army intelligence about these cases, "the Army simply lied," and said it had no files on them.

In an interview Sunday with The New York Times, Rep. Frank complained of what he called the government's "absolute, blatant immorality — smuggling murderers into this country and subsequently lying about it."

He added that he expected Congress to conduct an investigation, which he said should result in the declassification of the documents, in the deportation of the war criminals and in the discharge of those involved in the cover-up.

Mr. Loftus said the war criminals had been smuggled into the country despite specific orders against such an event from Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. "We later established that the files pertaining to the Nazi immigration had been withheld from Congress, from the courts, from the CIA

and from the local agents of the Immigration Service," he said.

Mr. Loftus specifically cited the State Department's Office of Policy Coordination, a covert intelligence group that predated the Central Intelligence Agency, as the main initiator of the program to bring the Russians to the United States. He said the office was run by Frank Wisner, a wartime intelligence operative.

Mr. Loftus said the Belorussians convinced the United States that they could provide a "secret army behind the Iron Curtain" but this, he said, "was a tragic lie" because all their operations had been penetrated by Soviet intelligence.

"It was worse than a botch," Mr. Loftus said. "Many of the Belorussians were later identified as having been double agents."

Bishop Loses Appeal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bishop Valerian Trifa, an alleged Nazi supporter in Romania before and during the war, failed Monday to persuade the U.S. Supreme Court to allow him to regain his U.S. citizenship, clearing the way for the government to begin deportation proceedings.

The court let stand without comment an appellate court ruling that Bishop Trifa, the primate of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of North America, had voluntarily surrendered his rights as a naturalized American.

Bishop Trifa was granted citizenship in May, 1957, and voluntarily surrendered it in August, 1980, after the government filed suit alleging his citizenship had been illegally obtained. He has been living in Grass Lake, Mich., about 90 miles (145 kilometers) from Detroit.



John Loftus

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Conferees Fail to Settle Flag-of-Convenience Controversy

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The latest international conference on flags of convenience, involving ships that make up more than a quarter of the world's tonnage, has come to an inconclusive stopping point in Geneva, but the debate will resume in November.

Critics of the system will continue to press for an end to open registry, by which owners register their ships in another country, notably Panama and Liberia. Shipping experts believe the talks may shift to attempts to subject open-

registry vessels to more stringent international regulation, however, in view of the present stalemate.

Adib al-Jadir, a shipping specialist for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, set out the basic argument against flags of convenience when he complained that owners who register their ships in countries with loose conditions compete unfairly by avoiding the expenses of maintaining safety and labor standards.

Mr. Jadir, an Iraqi, said flag-of-convenience vessels have been involved in "alarming incidents" including shipwrecks, scuttling of vessels, maritime fraud, environmental disasters, and violations of the UN embargo against shipment of oil to South Africa.

UN officials said that almost half the accidents on the high seas involve flag-of-convenience vessels. They cite the 1976 wreck of the Liberian tanker Argo Merchant, which spilled 7.5 million gallons of oil off Nantucket Island. The Argo Merchant was chartered to an oil company, its crew was polynesian and its captain was a Greek who read his radio direction finder backward, the officials claimed.

Liberia denounced the meeting in Geneva as a kangaroo court. Jeremy M.S. Smith, a Briton who is secretary of the Liberian Shipowners Council, added that some UN officials are "totally misguided in their belief that by phasing out open registries they will promote the flags of developing countries."

The verbal salvoes reflect the importance of open registries. Flags of Liberia, Panama, Singapore and even Vanuatu fly over 28 percent of the world's total tonnage.

The Reagan administration insists that national governments

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U.S. Democrats Favor Kennedy in Gallup Poll

United Press International

NEW YORK — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts is the Democrats' top choice for the 1984 presidential nomination, far outdistancing his nearest rival, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and former President Jimmy Carter, the latest Gallup Poll shows.

The results, reported Sunday in The New York Times, showed 45 percent of the 653 Democrats polled April 23-26 favored Sen. Kennedy, 12 percent favored Mr. Mondale and 11 percent favored Mr. Carter. Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California and Sen. John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio each received 6 percent.

Sen. Kennedy was also the second or third choice by 25 percent of those polled. Thirty percent chose Mr. Mondale and 25 percent chose Mr. Carter second or third.

East Germans Flee to West

Hannover, West Germany

—Two East Germans crossed the heavily fortified border near here during the night and escaped unharmed to West Germany, border guards said Monday.

Drop in U.S. Voting Appears to Be Ending

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The downward trend in voting since 1964 appears to have reached its low point and stabilized, according to a new Census Bureau report on the 1980 election.

According to the report, 59.2 percent of those surveyed two weeks after the 1980 election said they had voted, the same figure as in 1976. Until then, voter participation, which was more than 69 percent in 1964, had been dropping steadily.

The survey also showed that the same percentage of men and women voted, a change from the past, when more men voted.

Except for these two changes, the survey primarily showed that past voting patterns continued in the 1980 election.

For whites, voter participation was 61 percent; for blacks, about 51 percent, and for Hispanic-Americans, about 30 percent.

The Hispanic percentage was low because the basic group surveyed included many noncitizens, who cannot vote. The Hispanic rate would have been about 44 percent if only citizens had been counted. The percentages of whites and blacks also would have been slightly higher if noncitizens had

not been counted — 63 percent and 52 percent, respectively.

The survey showed that voter participation increased with age: Two-fifths of those in the 18-to-24 age group, three-fifths of those from 25 to 44 and about two-thirds of those 45 and above voted.

Voting was heaviest in the Midwest, 66 percent, followed by the Northeast with 59 percent, the West with 57 percent and the South with 56 percent.

Education and Income

Education and income correlated directly with voting. Low-income persons and those with only an elementary school education or less had the lowest rates, about two-fifths; the percentage rose steadily with higher income and education and was 74 percent for those with a family income of more than \$25,000 and 80 percent for those with a college degree or advanced degrees.

White-collar workers had much higher participation rates, 71 percent, than farm workers, 60 percent, service workers, 51 percent, and blue-collar workers, 48 percent.

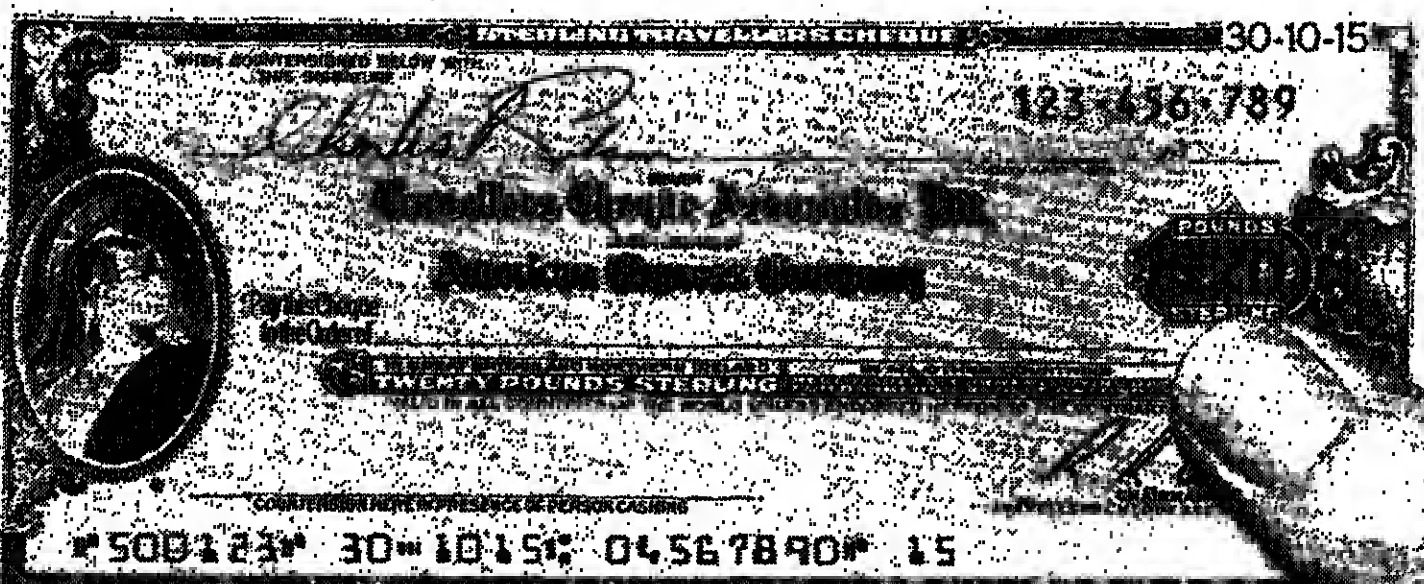
Although the overall voter participation rate was only 59.2 percent, the survey showed that of those who registered to vote nearly 90 percent voted.

The Royal Oak

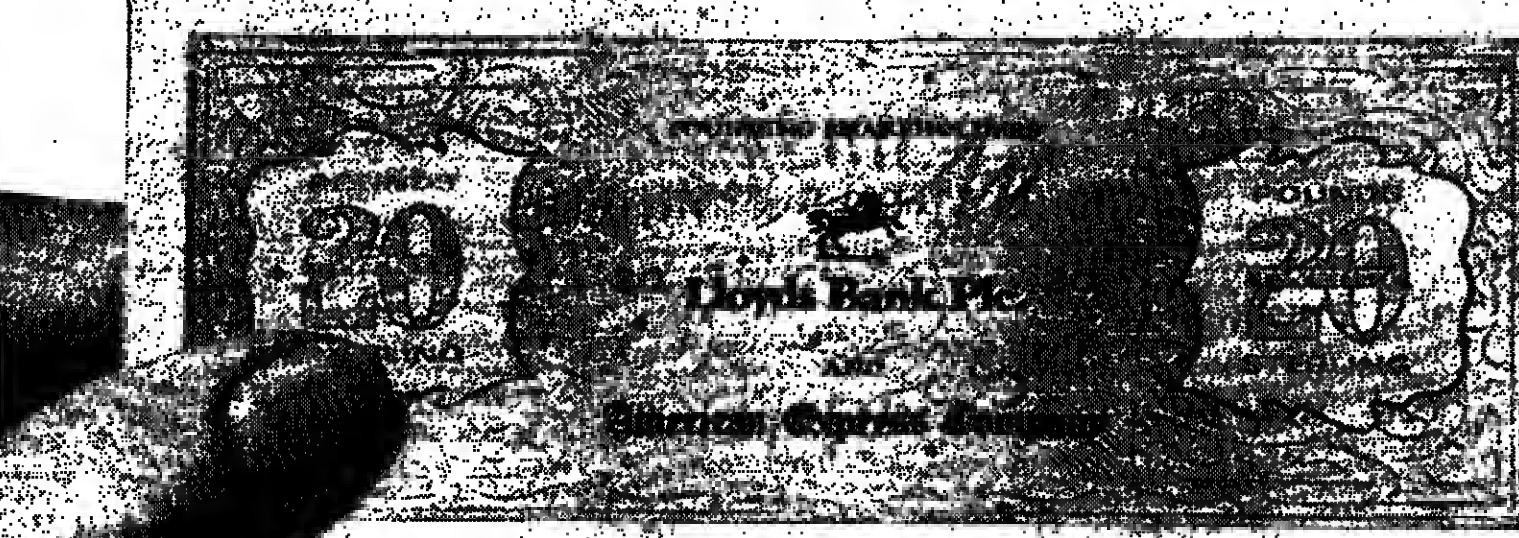


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This is who's behind it



Lloyds Bank and American Express have joined forces to issue a new sterling travellers cheque. This new cheque will now replace existing Lloyds Bank and American Express sterling cheques. With such distinguished parentage, the new cheque starts life with a lot of advantages.

It goes without saying that its financial security is assured. It will be serviced around the world by American Express, which means that, in the event of loss or theft, it's backed by the world's most experienced refund system. It can be offered as payment in countless shops, restaurants

and hotels around the world. And it will be sold at branches of Lloyds Bank throughout the world. Travel Service Offices of American Express Company, its subsidiaries or Representatives, or at leading travel agents. There's no safer way to carry sterling abroad.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Converted Reagan

Billy Graham and Ronald Reagan turned up a lot of soil last week as, coincidentally, they preached reconciliation to the Kremlin. Moved by public passions about nuclear weapons, the evangelist refined his ideas about religious freedom and the president redefined his view of détente. Mr. Reagan had by far the better script.

Heaven only knows what Mr. Graham wanted to accomplish with his misguided denials of Soviet repression. Mr. Reagan feigned no such respect for Soviet policy. He finally treated questions of character and philosophy as irrelevant to the quest for agreements that might preserve peace and moderate the arms race. While sermonizers, East and West, confuse coexistence with gestures of good will or trust, the president offers the realistic prospect of a "constructive relationship" grounded in self-interest.

For Mr. Reagan, that constitutes a dramatic conversion. Most notable was the confession that his contempt for Soviet conduct ("commit any crime... lie... cheat") was not an obstacle to negotiation. Fear and suspicion obviously surround the table, but the Reagan team no longer disputes the necessity of sitting down to talk.

Thus the president also abandoned "linkage," the doctrine that nuclear arms restraint must await the evacuation of Afghanistan, the end of martial law in Poland or even the end of Soviet-U.S. antagonisms. The idea that arms control is a favor to the Russians dies hard in the mind of a generation that still pines for military superiority. The recognition that nuclear weapons, uniquely, cannot be instruments of policy is drifting up rather than down the age ladder. But it is beginning to sink in.

Obviously, agitation in the streets of Europe and the United States for a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons dictated

the timing and tone of the president's new bid to Moscow. Yet he rose above defensiveness. Relying more than ever on the judgment of Secretary of State Haig, Mr. Reagan realized that to impress the Kremlin he first had to win over Western opinion. He acknowledged Europe's stake in his policy and discovered at least some merit in his predecessors' policies of détente.

Indeed, while deploring the failure of East-West trade to produce Soviet "restraint," the president renewed the offer of commerce and credits as a reward for moderation. He claimed to be doing more than he has yet done to press the Kremlin to choose between economic collaboration and sanctions. But not unreasonably, he hopes that Soviet stress may yet make the trade lure effective.

The Russians will be tempted to crow about the heat generated by the freeze movement. But glossing over the president's ideas on arms reduction would be a serious misreading by Moscow of the consensus that Mr. Reagan now represents.

So long as he seemed to dread negotiation and lacked a plausible arms control program, the freeze campaign was an effective political challenge. But few knowledgeable Americans actually favor a freeze or think it can work. It was not Mr. Reagan, after all, but Jimmy Carter and his genteel Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, who first warned that only large reductions could restrain the arms race.

That the Soviet Union held out for the modest limits of the unratified second arms treaty, SALT-2, wasted five years. That Mr. Reagan still refuses to build on that treaty may waste five more. Without a broad program of arms reductions, however, no restraints will last in any case. Mr. Reagan's new approach is neither extreme nor only defensive. It deserves a solid reply.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Yellow Rain: Evidence

The U.S. government has at last come up with some hard evidence in support of Washington's claim that chemical and biological warfare is being waged against defenseless peoples in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union is almost certainly the responsible party, putting it in flagrant violation of international treaty commitments. Blood and urine samples taken from two victims of a chemical attack in Cambodia show the presence of one of the fungal poisons that the United States believes constitute "yellow rain."

Filing in troublesome gaps in previously available evidence, the new findings show that the victims have in their bodies sufficient amounts of a now identified poison to account for the severe reported symptoms. Control samples taken from individuals of similar age and background who were not subjected to the attack showed no evidence of the mycotoxin. Neither did samples of food, soil and water, making it extremely unlikely that the poison could have come from a natural source.

The new evidence is being sent by the U.S.

government to the UN team that has been investigating the allegations of chemical and biological warfare. So far, the team has accomplished next to nothing. It reported in January that it was "unable to reach a final conclusion" on the accuracy of the charges. This was hardly surprising since the team had not managed to get itself into Laos or Cambodia or even to Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan. However, its mandate was extended, and the group is still at work.

So the hall is now squarely in the United Nations' court. What is at stake is nothing less than the value of arms control treaties — if they can be flouted without punishment, are they worth the effort it takes to negotiate them? — and the rule of law. This is not a propaganda contest between the United States and the Soviet Union, but a matter that directly concerns the security of all nations, especially the developing nations. They are the likeliest victims of the development and use of these cheap, easily acquired, quiet — and lethal — weapons.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Graham Rendering unto Caesar

For more than 60 years, Westerners of a certain predisposition have been journeying to the Soviet Union to see what the regime wanted them to be shown and to be told what it wanted them to believe.

Billy Graham spent six days in Moscow as a participant in a Soviet-sponsored conference of "religious workers" against nuclear war. In at least one case he preached to an audience that contained hundreds of KGB security agents. At no time, apparently, did he publicly raise the issue of the 150 or more of his imprisoned fellow Baptists.

Instead, Graham preached obedience to authority in accordance with scriptural precept. Instead, he inferred the existence of "thousands" of open churches and freedom of worship on the basis of carefully arranged visits to two of the 42 houses of worship that are allowed to exist in Moscow, a city of 8 million. Warning to his theme, Graham later pronounced Soviet churches "free" — unlike, in his comparison, the "state" Church of England.

Graham was under no obligation to say things in Moscow that would offend his hosts. But neither was he required to speak in ways that could only dispirit his coreligionists and give delight to Soviet propagandists. Yet that is exactly what he did. In Moscow, Graham rendered unto Caesar.

— From the Los Angeles Times.

The Falklands: Playing for Time?

Sadly, the signs multiply that the Argentines are simply playing for time. They have conceded nothing. President Reagan is anxious to avoid further conflict. We understand his attitude. He is concerned with U.S. inter-

ests in South America. We hope that, equally, he will understand our attitude. The Americans must be told in a friendly but firm way that we shall do all that is necessary to get our property back.

— From the Sun (London).

It now seems that only a miraculous change of heart in Buenos Aires can avert a decision to retake the Falkland Islands by force.

It should now be clear to the rest of the world that Argentina's sole interest in negotiation has been to play for time in the hope that attrition and the weather would eventually foreclose Britain's military option. We therefore seem faced with a straight choice: invasion of the Falklands before it becomes impossible, or a humiliating and possibly devastating climb-down. Faced with such a stark choice, there can be little argument over the course which must be followed.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The administration of the Falkland Islands is not something which can be given away by the British government. The administrative arrangements on the islands are based on the democratic control of the Executive Council by a legislative council which has a freely elected majority.

The long-term consideration will clearly have to be the subject of continuing discussion, leading perhaps to a proper negotiation based on judicial decision rather than rhetorical claims. It may indeed end in a trusteeship status, although there are great complexities in such a device which cannot be clarified in hurried negotiations. In the short-term, however, the day to day administration of the Falklands has no need to be changed as a result of the invasion.

— From the Times (London).

Billy Graham, in His Zeal, Is Spreading the Wrong Word

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In preaching the Gospel two millennia ago, did the Apostle Paul challenge the dictatorship of the Caesars? Billy Graham told ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" on Sunday that the answer was no. The first evangelist "never lifted a finger against Rome."

Focus on the moral dilemma of the man who must operate in this world to preach of other worlds: To what extent should he abandon principle to teach principle?

The Apostle Paul dealt with that dilemma directly. Despite Christianity's substitution of baptism for circumcision, he ordered the circumcision of Timothy to recommend his ministry to the Jews, explaining (1 Corinthians 9:23) "To the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak; I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some."

In the same way, the evangelist of today who obviously identifies with the first evangelist is trying to ingratiate himself to the leaders of the Soviet Union.

While in Moscow, Graham only reluctantly agreed to meet with the half-dozen Pentecostal Christians who have been holed up in the basement of the U.S. Embassy. No pictures, he stipulated, not even a Polaroid for their album; although Graham explains that his restriction was intended to avert a "media event," it is logical to assume that he wanted to avoid publicity primarily because it would anger his Communist hosts.

Despite a request from Vice President Bush, who called at the direct behest of the president, Graham lost his prestige to the propaganda festival; he insisted again Sunday that "there is more freedom than some Americans might think" in the U.S.S.R.

Graham is willing to alienate many of his own followers, and in dismay his many admirers by knowing to this Kremlin. Why? Let's assume that he is not suddenly gone so soft-headed as to buy

the Soviet peace-propaganda line. What other reason can he have for jeopardizing his ministry at home?

His motive is to induce Moscow to allow him to carry his crusade to the Soviet peoples. If he can persuade the Kremlin that he will not encourage any dissidents who challenge its authority, Graham evidently believes, Russia will permit him to carry his crusade to Lushniki Stadium in Moscow where he can then enkindle religious fervor in tens of thousands.

A noble motive. Why cannot a master preacher — who must reach vast audiences to carry out his life's mission — make a few compromises with secular authority to make possible his evangelism?

After all, he would not be the first religious leader to work out such a truce with Caesar. Throughout the ages, religions have worked with cruel secular regimes, musing militancy to endure; in Poland today, the Catholic Church must

walk a tightrope between the government and Solidarity. What is wrong, then, in Billy Graham's turning a blind eye to religious repression in Russia if — by so doing — he is able to win approval to encourage religion there?

That ancient dilemma cannot be answered with a platitude like "the ends never justify the means." Sometimes the ends do justify the means. But the argument that the ends justify the means is made all too often by political power; the necessary counterargument — that civil means usually determine ends — must be made by the keepers of the moral flame.

That is where Billy Graham, in his zeal to make a deal to spread the Word, spreads the wrong word. The person who purports to represent Truth with a capital T has a special responsibility to bear the embarrassing burden of truth and to turn no blind eye to the reality of religious persecution.

God's word is remembered in Russia today thanks to the example set by religious dissidents. Seventh-day Adventists and Pentecostals enable their beliefs by paying for them dearly; in gulags, Jehovah's Witnesses disseminate the texts of "The Watchtower" in forbidden broadcasts.

If an evangelist from abroad wants to preach the Gospel of Christ in atheistic Russia, he may decide that Pauline expediency permits him to bypass and thereby supplement their work. But he cannot know of their suffering and deny or denigrate it by professing to see freedom.

Graham should read Michael Novak's "The Spirit of Democratic Capitalism." Religious freedom can no longer be separated from economic and political freedom. The evangelist can no longer rightly be "all things to all men" to save their souls; he must recognize the martyrdom of those of his and other faiths who dare to "lift a finger against Rome."

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Catching Up on a Fool's Paradise

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The best way to catch up on what has been happening here in the capital while one is away on a reporting trip is to read The Congressional Record. Its pages reflect the activities and concerns of U.S. lawmakers more sensitively than any other source.

And so it was, when I returned from nine days on the West Coast, that I turned eagerly to my favorite journal. It did not fail me.

By right count, there were 33 Republicans praising the disappearance (however temporary) of any measurable inflation and 61 Democrats weeping tears (some of them crocodile) at the surge in unemployment.

None even hinted that the latter calamity might be associated with the former blessing.

The man who came closest was Sen. Harry F. Byrd, the Virginia Independent, who is retiring this year. "Washington, D.C. — this Congress," he exclaimed, "is living in a fool's paradise." Byrd was speaking of the \$1-trillion federal deficit, soon to be swelled by at least \$100 billion.

Congress is concerned about the budget. In the seven Congressional Records I read on my return, at least 70 members must have urged that it be cut. They did not, however, do the dirty deed.

My favorite exchange on the subject involved Sen. Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, and Sen. John Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island.

Byrd accused the Republicans of extorting Jimmy Carter to blame Carter for today's recession. "Said Byrd: 'I listened with interest, thinking I might hear something new, but, as usual, it is the same old speech.... Many in this body seem to be running

against Herbert Hoover. Give us a few years to run against Jimmy Carter, and then we can balance things later on.'"

It would be unfair to leave you with the impression that Congress did nothing during this period. It celebrated or proclaimed Ground Zero Week, National Snowmobile Month, Missing Children Day, Older Americans Month, National Orchestra Week, National Nurses Recognition Day, Clean Air Week — and the National Day of Prayer. It commended Egypt and Israel for the turnover of the Sinai and Canada for getting its constitution back from Britain. It commended Britain for standing up to Argentina. It authorized a gold medal for retired Admiral Hyman Rickover, but only after inserting a chintzy proviso that Rickover's gold would have to be financed from the sale of souvenir bronze reproductions.

That kind of symbolic cost-consciousness is very popular in Congress right now, even when dealing with such emotionally charged topics as crime. Sen. John Heinz, Republican of Pennsylvania, introduced the Omnibus Victims Protection Act of 1982, which he said "insures that the federal government does all that is possible to assist crime victims, without additional federal expenditures and without infringing on the constitutional rights of defendants."

Twenty-four other senators found that promise irresistible — half of them men, like Heinz, whose terms expire this year.

Congress did not duck the big issues of war and peace. For three straight days, Heinz's colleague, Sen. Arlen Specter, Republican of

Pennsylvania, tried to amend the defense authorization bill to say that "it is the sense of Congress" that the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union should meet "at the earliest possible date... to reduce the risk that nuclear war would occur."

You wouldn't think that would be controversial, but it seemed so to some powerful Senators. They kept amending Specter's language and delaying the vote.

But other major defense questions were settled. After several hours of debate spread over two days, Sen. Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, was able to get Senate approval of an amendment that would send a clear signal to the Soviets: It will prevent the transfer of control of the schools for overseas dependents' children from the Department of Defense to the Department of Education.

The best summary comment on what had been going on came from Rep. Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachusetts. "I do not want to get into this guerrilla warfare," he said toward the end of the week. "But I will tell you one thing: The public out there is laughing at this Congress."

Conte was protesting a move by a couple of fellow Republicans to outflank the Democrats and grab the credit for a budget-busting bill in bail out the housing industry.

But what he said read like a general indictment of the members of Congress: "Everybody wants to have their day in court. They want their cake, and they want in eat it, too. Rome is burning, and they are playing their fiddles."

And proclaiming it National Music Appreciation Week.

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Two Cheers for French Socialism

By Mark Kesselman

NEW YORK — One year after François Mitterrand was elected as the Fifth Republic's first Socialist president, his domestic policy rates two cheers.

His government has by and large equalled the administrative competence of its conservative predecessors — no mean feat, considering the dire prophecies heard after the election. Moreover, France has demonstrated that international economic stagnation need not dictate abandoning the quest for social justice at home.

So far, the government has sponsored more ambitious reforms than did all conservative governments during the 23 years they ran the Fifth Republic. And as a result of institutional changes bequeathed by De Gaulle, Mitterrand's government can expect at least four more years of power.

What then is the balance sheet? The Socialist-Communist coalition has scrupulously preserved civil rights and liberties. It has enlarged political freedoms by abolishing capital punishment, dismantling the State Security Court and its questionable powers of administrative detention, ending arbitrary expulsion of immigrant workers and their families, and liberalizing state-controlled television broadcasting.

Mitterrand's policies contrast sharply with the trend toward welfare-state retrenchment in other countries. The government has increased the minimum wage, rent subsidies and unemployment insurance, reduced the standard work week by one hour to 39 hours, lowered the retirement age in 60 and extended paid vacations for workers from four to five weeks. It is sponsoring increased programs for vocational training, technological research and development and other measures to revive and modernize industry. The government under the former pres-

ident, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a pioneer in deregulation, allowed key industries to languish.

The government also has introduced audacious structural reforms. They include nationalizing technologically advanced industries as well as virtually all banking and financial institutions, substantially extending the state planning agency's powers, decentralizing the traditionally top-heavy state, and promoting union representation and collective bargaining in factories.

The last two, audacious because of France's archaic administrative and industrial relations systems, would bring the nation into the 20th century.

Extending the planning apparatus and the public industrial and financial sectors might propel France into the 21st century by making it the first major industrialized country to achieve democratic control of the economy. Crucial economic decisions formerly considered private, including investment, the organization of production, and regional economic development, might become subject to democratic processes.

But two cheers, not three. The government has been clumsy in planning and coordinating its policies — one reason for diminished public support, as evidenced by setbacks in local elections and angry opposition by farmers, managers and business leaders. Many citizens complain that the reforms have provided only modest material improvements in their lives and even smaller increases in popular power. Business groups and wealthy citizens remain outraged that, for the first time in generations, the state does not assign their interests highest priority.

The government may not successfully implement all of its ambi-

tious reforms. Politicizing economic decisions creates the risk of confusion and conflict characteristic of democratic decision-making. And the reforms require the cooperation of social and political forces as divergent as business groups, administrators, radical trade unions and the Communists.

The fate of Mitterrand's policies does not rest exclusively on events in France. After the election, a modest upturn in the economy, fueled by government spending, led to increased imports. But the continued stagnation of other nations' economies has limited French exports. Predictable consequences include rising prices, trade deficits, less private investment and a weaker franc.

The government's success may thus heavily depend on economic revival in the United States. It would be a cruel irony if French Socialism turned out to be hostage to Reaganomics.

Mark Kesselman, a professor of government at Columbia University, is writing a book on the French working class and the Socialist government. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

Siberian Gas Debate Hides Deeper Dispute

By Wolfgang Wagner

HANNOVER, West Germany — Few recent issues have tested relations between the United States and West Germany as acutely as the controversy over the Soviet pipeline to furnish Western Europe with natural gas.

But the dispute only conceals deeper differences that divide the Atlantic allies over the broader question of economic ties with the Soviet Union.

Pioneered by West Germany, the deal to build the pipeline has incensed the wrath of the Reagan administration, which contends that it will give Moscow a stranglehold over Western Europe's energy supplies. Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, further argued not long ago that the Kremlin's earnings from the gas exports, expected to run to about \$8 billion a year, will help it sustain Soviet "military imperialism."

West Europeans resist Washington's attempts to block them from doing business with the Russians — especially when President Reagan continues to authorize U.S. farmers to sell grain to the Soviet Union. A widespread feeling as well as that Reagan, whose high-interest policies have contributed to the global recession, is hardly in a position to prevent Western Europe from taking any steps to improve its battered economies.

These tensions have crystallized around the pipeline project, which was conceived in 1979, at a time when Western Europe desperately needed energy to keep its industries operating. West European countries had already been buying natural gas from the Soviet Union. During the first half of the 1970s, West Germany alone concluded three agreements to purchase 11 billion cubic meters of Soviet gas.

The pipeline is due to start functioning at the end of this decade. West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands will receive more than 40 billion cubic meters of gas a year.

The Russians are getting the pipeline almost entirely on credit, to be repaid later in gas. The financing is private, with West German banks and companies furnishing a major share of the \$4 billion in loans. Even before the gas be-

gins flowing, pipeline construction will give a shot in the arm to West German, French and Italian firms, which along with the Japanese have contracts to provide tubing, compressors and other equipment.

Reagan administration's complaint that the gas deliveries will increase Western Europe's reliance on the Soviet Union is not borne out by the figures.

Though West Germany, France and Italy will depend more on Soviet gas, it will account for only about 6 percent of their energy needs by 1990, so they are not likely to be vulnerable to a cutoff. On balance, West European businessmen feel they would rather rely on the Russians than on the Arabs; the energy crisis of the early 1970s nearly crippled their factories.

Many of these businessmen add, moreover, that their commercial experiences with the Russians have generally been good.

The Reagan administration has also suggested as an alternative that Western Europe buy U.S. coal instead of Soviet gas. That proposal has made no headway, since it would mean more expensive energy in Europe.

A West German scientist, Hanns Maull, has recommended measures that might allay Washington's fears that West Germany is moving too close to Moscow.

One would be for West Germany to dilute its dependence on the Russians by securing natural gas deliveries from Norway and other areas. Another would be to extend the Soviet pipeline to Britain in order to bring another European nation into the consortium of customers. Maull also suggests that large underground facilities be built so that gas could be stored against the possibility that the Russians would stop their deliveries for political reasons.

Reagan and his advisers are correct when they say that the flirtation with Moscow contains risks. But what they seem to misunderstand is that West Germany, which has lived in the shadow of the Soviet empire for a generation, is accustomed to risks — and the pipeline is one that people in Europe are willing to accept.

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LETTERS

Arab Casualties

Your front-page story "Israeli Jets Bomb Lebanon" (HT, April 22) did not mention casualties. Twenty dead and about 60 injured was given prominence in BBC newscasts.

I have read your Middle East items with greater care after noticing that an account of West Bank disturbances under the headline "Cabinet Will Not Let Begin Post" (HT, March 24) went on for 13 paragraphs before mentioning Arab casualties. Is an editorial policy implied?

Lisbon. B. STONEQUIST.

Childish Innendo

I am deeply disappointed over the declining quality of contributions to HT's opinion page, and the direct reflection this has on the paper's editorial standards. Flora Lewis' article of April 21 is a case in point.

The childish innendo contained in Lewis' comment regarding Jordan's involvement in 1967 is condescending and self-righteous at best, and naive at worst. Was Jordan to sit idly by while its ally was attacked? Can Lewis really believe the Israelis did not have designs on the West Bank?

And what of the 1967 borders which Lewis dismisses as "only lines where soldiers dug in at the moment truces were signed in 1949"? To read Lewis, these borders, long recognized by UN resolutions, should be ignored. Under

such logic the annexation of the Golan Heights, or any other territory on the West Bank, for that matter, can be fully justified.

These criticisms strike in the heart of the distortions which have been used over the years to shape U.S. public opinion and particularly to blindly promote the ongoing Israeli revision of history. By accepting such sloppy writing, the HT casts doubt on the professionalism of its editors and, more importantly, retards public understanding of the conflict so critical to its solution.

BRADY S. SADEK. Singapore.

War and 'Christ'

I was shocked to see your newspaper (HT, April 24) accept a full-page advertisement from agents of "The Christ" by which readers were told: "His presence in the world guarantees there will be no third World War."

This uncritical acceptance of all manner of self-seeking claims and opportunistic will result in even more potentially useful young people turning away from a vitally needed social responsibility. It is the duty of all of us in work to prevent World War III. By all means, hope for help from "The Christ," Lord Maitreya, the Buddha, the Mahdi, Krishna — even the Pope. But don't expect these gentlemen to do the job on their own.

NICHOLAS PERRY. Girona, Spain.

Herald Tribune

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Hassan Says Morocco Wants U.S. Aid While Remaining Nonaligned

By Francis B. Gupic
New York Times Service

FEZ, Morocco — King Hassan II says that while he would not hesitate to sign a treaty with the United States, Morocco "always will be nonaligned."

"If tomorrow it became necessary to conclude a treaty with the United States to defend Morocco against hegemonism and against attacks against its sovereignty and territorial integrity, it's not just the king but all 20 million Moroccans who would be ready to sign with anyone they want," the 52-year-old ruler said last week.

The king spoke in advance of his state visit to the United States, which starts Tuesday. During the visit, he and President Reagan are expected to discuss the possibility of Morocco providing transit rights for U.S. military aircraft and personnel in this country. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met with the king in Morocco in February and among subjects discussed was the possibility of landing rights for the Rapid Deployment Force planned for the Middle East.

Asked to comment on reports that he had already agreed to provide the United States with transit rights, he replied, "We have signed nothing."

Congressional Resistance
King Hassan also hopes for increased economic and military aid from the United States. Although the administration has proposed increased aid, the plan has recently met with resistance in Congress.

The United States gives Morocco \$55 million in economic aid annually and provides credit of about \$30 million yearly for foreign military purchases. The administration wants to increase this credit to \$100 million, but the House Foreign Affairs Committee recently halved that amount.

The king said that even though he sought closer economic and political ties with the United States, he was not prepared to sacrifice what he called Morocco's "special identity" in the Arab and Third Worlds.

"If one day the United States asks for facilities for use in the Middle East against an Arab country, it's for certain that we would say no," said the king, speaking in French. "We are committed to the democratic world and we will defend our freedoms at all cost. But we are and always will be nonaligned."

He went on: "There is no question that we are nonaligned — but nonalignment is not noncommitment. Morocco is an independent state," he said. "It is precisely its independence and its sovereignty that allow Morocco to choose its friends."

The monarch left little doubt that he feels that more support must come from the West, and from the United States in particular, to counter what he sees as a threat from Libya — a position advocated energetically here by the U.S. envoy, Joseph Verner Reed Jr.

The ambassador has also talked often about enlisting Morocco in a "strategic consensus" of moderate Arab nations to thwart Soviet ambitions in the region.

King Hassan again ruled out any negotiations with the Polisario Front, the Marxist-led guerrilla group that has been fighting Moroccan forces for control of the phosphate-rich Western Sahara, a former Spanish territory that Morocco took over in stages starting in 1976.

"There is no Polisario — when you speak about the Polisario you have to speak about Libya and Algeria," the king said, alluding to the key financial and military support given to the guerrillas by Morocco's two neighbors. "Negotiations with the Polisario? Never."

Resources Drained
He said that Morocco, by agreeing last year to a cease-fire and an internationally supervised referendum in Western Sahara, had gone as far as it could concerning initiatives on the Sahara issue within the Organization of African Unity. The Polisario wants to negotiate directly with the Moroccans.

The Polisario war is draining Morocco's resources. The country has also been hurt by recent droughts, high oil bills, and a slump in the European demand for phosphates, Morocco's chief export.

The ruler said that phosphate production would begin again in July in the Bouca mines in Western Sahara. Production was halted some years back after the Polisario sabotaged conveyor belts in the mines.

The king's statement appeared to signal that Morocco was now militarily confident enough to thwart any attacks on the mines and hold on to the Western Sahara.

Daily Paper Financed by Moon Sect Makes Its Appearance in U.S. Capital

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. capital, a one newspaper town for nearly a year, got a second daily Monday with the debut of The Washington Times, which is financed by followers of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

The first edition consisted of a 20-page news section, a magazine and an eight-page tabloid introducing the staff and explaining how the paper came to be. Noting that the Unification Church founded by Mr. Moon is a controversial religion, a story in the supplement said, "The Washington Times will face what is described in today's phrase as 'an image problem.'"

The editors are predicting an immediate sale of 100,000, although the morning newspaper will carry no advertising until the circulation figures become firm enough for a rate schedule. The morning Washington Post, the capital's only daily since The Washington Star folded last August, has a circulation of 700,000 weekdays and 984,000 Sundays.

James Whelan, a veteran newsman and the editor and publisher of The Washington Times, said that while followers of Mr. Moon have put up the capital, he alone will dictate the newspaper's contents and policies. He said he has a five-year contract promising autonomy.

U.S. Report Branded Mitterrand 'Romantic'

The Associated Press

PARIS — A confidential U.S. State Department report written shortly after the victory of President Francois Mitterrand describes the Socialist leader as a romantic who is poorly informed on international affairs and surrounded by "woefully untrained" advisers, according to a French newspaper account Monday.

The report was dated May 20, 1981, 10 days after Mr. Mitterrand's victory ended 23 years of conservative rule in France. It was published in the leftist daily Liberation.

The study was written by John R. Dobrin, who at the time was in the Central European division of the State Department in Washington. He is now with the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

Mr. Dobrin addressed the report to three of his Washington colleagues, Henry A. Holmes, director of the department's European division, David Gompert, also in the European division, and John Maresca, who at the time was in the department's Western European division and who now is in the No. 2 position at the embassy in Paris.

The report issued a statement Monday confirming the authenticity of the report.

"Mr. Dobrin is a thoughtful observer of French politics," the statement said. "However, he undertook the study on his own initiative at a time when he was not directly involved in French affairs."

"The views and analyses contained in the report are Mr. Dobrin's personal views and nothing more. They do not represent official U.S. government views, nor have they formed the basis for U.S. policy."

Mr. Dobrin's interest in the French left dates from 1973, when he was assigned to cover opposition groups while posted in Paris, according to the Liberation article. The newspaper said he had frequent contacts with the Socialist Party at that time.

In his report, Mr. Dobrin described Mr. Mitterrand as a political "outsider" who had been deprived of all information concerning security problems.

Mr. Mitterrand, the report said, is "essentially a romantic, literary thinker less moved by objective threat assessment than by 'a priori' concerns for fuzzily perceived goals." It added that he is "far more removed from objective knowledge about strategic realities than would be any unsuccessful candidate in the U.S."

The report was equally harsh on Mr. Mitterrand's "old boy" advisers.

Mr. Mitterrand "is likely to draw his security policy from the counsel of a tiny group of advisers, themselves woefully untrained, very poorly informed and far removed from modern security analysis," it said.

There was no immediate reaction to the report from Mr. Mitterrand's office.

On a more positive aspect for U.S. policies, Mr. Dobrin wrote, "Mitterrand, personally, is a convinced Atlanticist in a party made up of neoisolationists."

The French president, who appointed four Communists to his 44-member Cabinet, does not like Communists, the report said.

The study also noted that it would be easy to convince Mr. Mitterrand to support U.S. positions.

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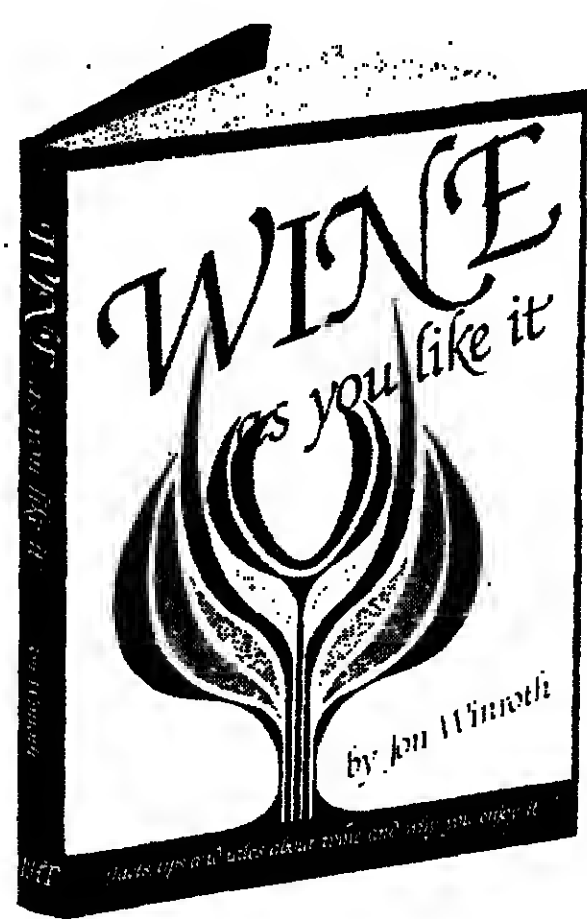
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China, India Meet Again Over Border

No Immediate Result Seems to Be Expected

United Press International

NEW DELHI — India and China opened a second round of talks Monday aimed at resolving a 20-year-old border dispute, but neither side appeared to expect a sudden breakthrough.

The initial round, held in Peking in December, was the first border meeting since the two Asian neighbors fought a three-week border war in the Himalayas in September, 1962.

A 150-mile, 48,000 square miles (about 123,000 square kilometers) of territory in two areas, one near Bhutan and Burma and the other along China's Sinkiang province.

The talks were held in Hyderabad House, the red sandstone palace of the former Nizam of Hyderabad in central New Delhi, and were expected to last four days.

Other Topics

China's former deputy minister of foreign affairs, Fu Hao, led a delegation of 11. India's chief negotiator was Eric Gonsalves, a secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Also joining the session were trade, scientific and cultural representatives who were expected to discuss bilateral relations.

Both Mr. Fu and Mr. Gonsalves said the talks could expand trade, scientific and cultural ties between the two nations.

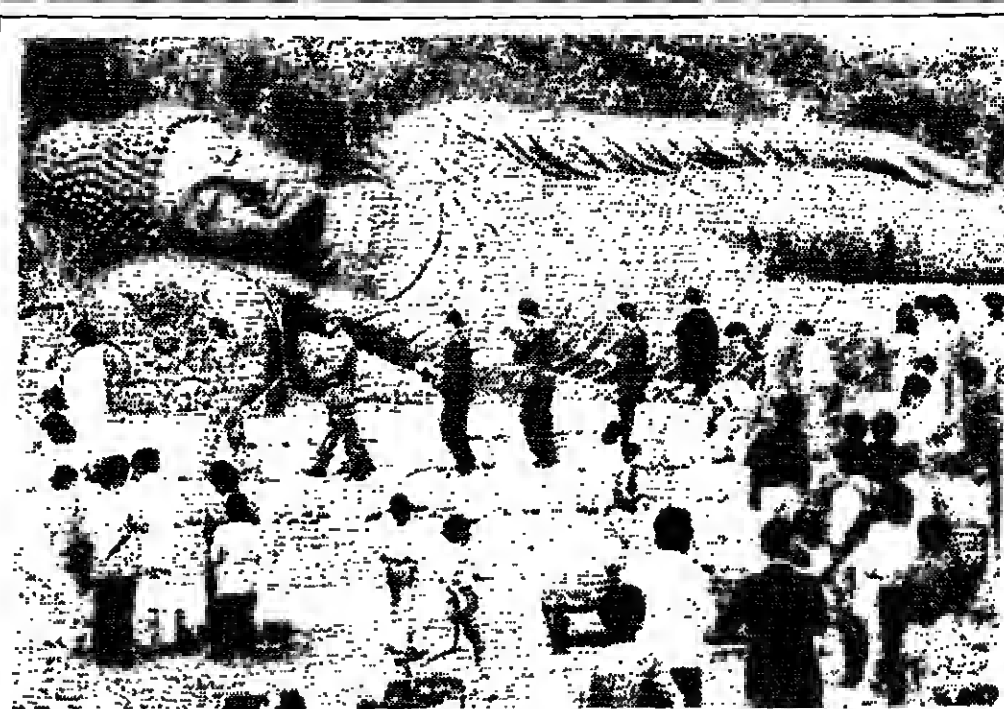
But before the Chinese delegation arrived, Mr. Gonsalves said: "Frankly speaking, I do not expect any breakthrough in the second round of talks."

China's attack on India on Oct. 20, 1962, was seen by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as a Soviet attempt to humiliate India, one of the leaders of the non-aligned movement.

In the border war, China seized 14,000 of the 16,000 square miles in the western sector bordering Sinkiang.

India controls 32,000 square miles in the eastern sector near Burma and Bhutan.

Peking offered India a deal in 1980 that would in effect have maintained the status quo with the two sides retaining control of the territory they now occupy. India has indicated it will not accept the offer.



BIGGEST BUDDHA — Worshipers in Tateyama, Japan, attend the unveiling of a 30-ton bronze reclining Buddha, believed to be the largest of its kind in the world. The Buddha was commissioned by Kimiko Ichimura, 63, who spent her \$1-million fortune to have it made.

Leftist Backed by Incumbent Party Wins Peaceful Dominican Election

From Agency Dispatches

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Salvador Jorge Blanco, a moderate leftist and the candidate of President Antonio Guzmán's incumbent Dominican Revolutionary Party, claimed victory early Monday in what appeared to be this nation's first peaceful and undisturbed election since independence a century and a half ago.

Returns from 655 of the 5,611 polling places gave Mr. Jorge Blanco 55,342 votes, or 47.95 percent. Joaquín Balaguer, the 75-year-old former president and head of the rightist Reformist Party, received 66,991 votes or 33.72 percent, and Juan Bosch, the leftist who was deposed as president in 1963, got 22,087 votes or 11.12 percent. Five other candidates ran far behind.

No Major Incidents

Mr. Jorge Blanco's party also was leading in races for the 120-member Chamber of Deputies and the 27-seat Senate. Several municipal offices also were at stake. In recent weeks there had been

sporadic street clashes in which nine persons were killed and about 100 injured. But no major incidents were reported on election day.

"We are the winners," Mr. Jorge Blanco, a 55-year-old lawyer and senator, told reporters and campaign supporters at his home here shortly after midnight.

Traditional Forces

In party primaries, Mr. Jorge Blanco was the candidate of the government party's left wing. He opposed Mr. Guzmán's centrist faction. But well before election day he had picked up support from a number of more conservative businessmen and bankers.

Official returns were still incomplete, having been delayed for hours after a huge turnout that led the Central Electoral Board to extend voting for two hours Sunday.

Mr. Jorge Blanco had been viewed as the favorite in the race, and Mr. Balaguer, who was president for 12 years until his defeat in 1978, was seen as the likely runner-up in polls taken at the campaign's end. Mr. Bosch, of the far-left Dominican Liberation Party, was

president briefly before being deposed in a military coup in 1963.

Differences among the candidates on the issues — particularly the chief issue, the decaying economy — have been hard to delineate. The campaign has instead been portrayed as a battle between the old faces and the new, the left and the right, experience and youth.

The election was regarded as the most open of any since Rafael Trujillo was assassinated in 1961, ending a 30-year dictatorship. Eight candidates competed for the presidency, and 14 parties promoted candidates for office.

The voting was viewed here as a test of the strength of the Dominican Republic's young democracy. In recent days, rumors have persisted that the election of Mr. Jorge Blanco might result in a coup. But the heads of the armed forces and the national police have publicly pledged to respect the outcome of the voting.

It was the fifth election in the Dominican Republic since a civil war following Mr. Bosch's removal and U.S. intervention in 1965. But it was the first conducted in conditions approaching those normal for a democracy.

Syrian Reveals Buildup In Lebanon to Thwart Any Israeli Invasion

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Syria has begun strengthening its positions in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley to prevent the possibility that Israel will move across the border, through Lebanon and into Syria, a Syrian official says.

Israeli forces are massed across the border from southern Lebanon, but the immediate threat of an invasion of Lebanon appeared to have receded after a weekend of extensive government meetings in Jerusalem, Israeli press reports and Western diplomats said Monday.

Newspapers reported that the Israeli Cabinet decided Sunday to show restraint against Palestinian guerrillas for now. The reports said the government, which last week marshaled forces on the Lebanese border, had decided to hold off attacking Palestine Liberation Organization camps unless the guerrillas struck again.

Military Buildup

Western diplomats said U.S. pressure may have been instrumental in the decision. Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon are to visit Washington next month.

The Syrian official would give no details of the military activity at the mouth of the Bekaa Valley, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of the Israel-Lebanon border, but said, "We are strengthening our army and positions because we have to be alert."

Western reporters who toured the area late last week saw new Soviet-built T-62 tanks dug in along one of the two main roads leading from Israel to the Bekaa Valley, the strategic pass between Lebanon and Syria around the flank of Mount Hermon.

The reporters also saw anti-aircraft batteries and troop transports in freshly dug positions in the hills to the north and east of Machgharah, 25 miles southeast of Beirut, as well as new, although unmanned, positions at the second road into the valley from the Israeli frontier.

Strategic Locations

Western diplomats and other sources said the Syrian positions were of strategic importance because they blocked the routes Israel might use in an attack on Syria through Lebanon.

Israel admitted last week that it

has been massing troops along the border with southern Lebanon for a possible thrust at Palestinian guerrillas entrenched in the region. Syria has pledged to defend the guerrillas if they are attacked.

Syria has 30,000 troops in Lebanon on a mission from the Arab League to uphold the truce that ended the 1975-76 war between rightist Christian militiamen and an alliance of Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Moslems.

In the southern Lebanese port of Sidon, residents closed shops, schools and businesses Monday in protest against gun battles Sunday between a local leftist group and Palestinian guerrillas. Six persons were killed and 13 were injured in the fighting.

French Envoy Returns to Post in Syria

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French ambassador to Syria returned to Damascus on Monday, more than three weeks after he was recalled and two Syrian diplomats were expelled from France, the External Affairs Ministry said.

France recalled Ambassador Henri Servant from Syria for consultations on April 22 after a terrorist bomb exploded outside an anti-Syrian Arab-language newspaper, Al Watan al Arabi, in central Paris. One woman was killed in the morning rush-hour explosion and dozens of people were injured.

Syria retaliated by expelling two French diplomats and recalling its envoy to Paris. French officials gave no reason for Mr. Servant's return to his overseas post. The Syrian ambassador to Paris, who had also been recalled by his government, has not yet returned.

The publisher of Al Watan al Arabi, Walid Abou Zahy, was quoted Monday as saying he had evidence that three Syrian agents carried out the bombing after abandoning plans to dynamite French state radio headquarters in Paris.

'Arab Affair'

The publisher, who claims to have sources within the Damascus government, told the Paris daily newspaper Le Matin that Syria wanted to bomb the radio building in retaliation for a French television broadcast, but chose his offices instead to "make it look like an affair between Arabs."

French government sources said that relations with Syria had been severely strained since the assassination of the French ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare, on Sept. 4, 1981.

On the evening before the Paris bombing, the French television broadcast a documentary directly implicating Syria in Mr. Delamare's slaying. The broadcast said that Mr. Delamare was killed during a bungled kidnapping intended as a warning against continued French objections to Syrian military involvement in Lebanon.

The sources said that the French also had evidence the two Syrian diplomats expelled after the bombing had been directly involved in anti-Israeli activities in France "incompatible with their diplomatic duties."

Egypt Announces Arrests of More Fundamentalists

United Press International

CAIRO — Police Minister Hassan Abu-Basha has announced that another underground Muslim fundamentalist group, founded by "external forces," has been smashed and its leadership arrested.

It was the third such organization reportedly uncovered in less than two months.

The latest group was seized Friday, Mr. Abu-Basha said, and belonged to a parent organization that calls itself Al Takfir Wal Hijra. He said the society regards other Moslems as heretics, advocates the overthrow of the government and the imposition of Islamic law by force.

"There are external forces which are attempting to undermine domestic security and stability," Mr. Abu-Basha said Sunday at a meeting of senior police officers. "Investigation has proved that some of these external forces maintained contact with terrorist groups inside Egypt and provided them with funds and printed matter." He was understood to be referring to non-Egyptian Islamic groups active in some Arab countries and Europe.

At the beginning of April, the authorities announced that two Moslem fanatic organizations had been discovered and 140 of their members arrested.

Arab Boycott of Zaire Being Sought by PLO

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization has called for an Arab boycott of Zaire in retaliation for its decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel and open an embassy in Jerusalem.

The statement, issued Sunday night in Beirut by Yasser Arafat, said that if the Arab states remain indifferent to Zaire's action, other conservative African countries will be encouraged to follow suit.



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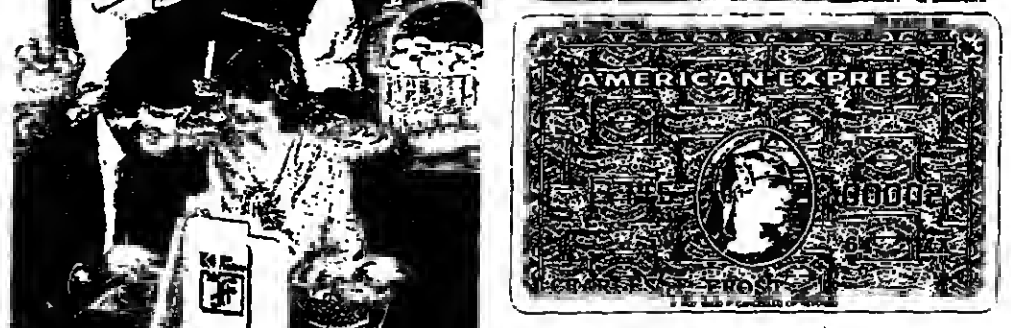
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A Rural Italian Town Fights Age of Atoms

Political Parties Unite to Resist Plans for Nuclear Plant in Area

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

AVETRANA, Italy — In this rustic region of Apulia, on the inside of Italy's boot, a head of heavy wine and heavy olive oil, the possible coming of a nuclear power plant has turned apocalyptic language into agitation that has surprised not only the authorities but the people themselves.

Wherever a visitor traveled in this region, which remains well off the beaten track despite the lovely beaches lapped by the Gulf of Taranto and the picturesque medieval towns, the *centrale nucleare* was topic No. 1. The issue has united all the political parties in this town of 7,500 people.

For once, Cosimo Sammarco, secretary of Avetrana's Communist Party, and his brother Leonardo, leader of the town's Christian Democrats, are on the same side of a debate.

The Communists still refuse to participate in protest meetings held by the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, but like all members of all the other parties they are pleased by the strong statement of opposition issued by the local bishop, Armando Franco of Oria.

Avetrana, the town nearest the projected site, did not get news of its selection until after Dec. 7, when the regional government announced that it had agreed to a recommendation of the Rome government to offer a site for a 2,000-megawatt reactor as part of the national energy program. Other regions that have been invited to approve sites refused.

Antonio Nigro, director of the elementary school and a member of the town council elected on the Communist slate, said the council, headed by Mayor Francesco Scarciglia, a Christian Democrat, did not at first offer any resistance. On the national level, all Italian parties except the Radicals favor nuclear energy.

"Five or six young people started what is now a resistance movement that everybody has joined," said Mr. Nigro. "They put up a sign on the piazza that said, 'Better active today than radioactive tomorrow.'"

The meetings grew larger and larger, Mr. Nigro said, until on March 20 a rally drew a throng estimated at 20,000, about triple the population of Avetrana.

Communal Referendum

In the bars of the towns and villages along the coast, local men over their small cup of coffee "corrected" with a few drops of grappa or other alcoholic drinks —

argue strongly in favor of communal referendums to confront the regional government of Apulia's five provinces.

Mayor Scarciglia said there would definitely be a referendum here before June 7, the deadline for the regional government's decision. Fernando Boccardo, administrative secretary of the Communist Party in the nearby town of Nardò, said his party intended to make the nuclear plant the central issue of communal elections June 6.

"If does not serve man, if it produces industrial growth but damages man's health, I cannot accept it," said Bishop Franco. He said he had sent letters of protest to President Sandro Pertini, Premier Giovanni Spadolini and many national and regional governmental agencies.

About two dozen men — tradition still keeps women out of public issues in Apulia — gathered to talk of their anti-nuclear stand. They represented all major parties and proclaimed at the outset that there were no political differences on this issue.

But true to the argumentative tradition of Italy, the meeting broke up in discord that continued late into the evening on the piazza. Gabriele Lomartire, a Communist steelworker, accused members of other parties of having practiced "terrorism" to prevent the expression of pro-nuclear sentiment.

The Communist Position

"The Communist Party's 'no' is not an anti-nuclear 'no,'" Mr. Lomartire shouted. A non-Communist activist broke into an angry, gesticulating speech and stomped out, while argument broke out in the meeting hall.

"We Communists have historically believed in technological progress," Cosimo Sammarco said, defending the party's national position in favor of nuclear energy. "Our stand here does not mean we are against nuclear energy."

Mr. Sammarco, also a steelworker, said the local party's opposition was based on the peremptory way in which national and regional authorities sought to impose the power station.

Franco Rizzi, a historian from Avetrana now teaching at Rome University, said: "This is a region that believes in magic and conservatism, and their image of nuclear power runs counter to both."

What will happen if the government persists in its project for Avetrana? "There will be butchery," said Carmel De Marco, a city councillor. Mayor Scarciglia nodded assent.

New Yugoslav Premier Known for Toughness

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — A new Yugoslav government, headed by a woman who says she deserves her reputation for toughness, took office Monday. Milka Planinc, 57, head of the Communist Party in Croatia for the past decade, was approved as premier Sunday in a joint session of the Federal Assembly.

At her nomination for the presidency of the Federal Executive Council in January, the press described her as the Iron Lady of Yugoslavia. She is rarely seen smiling.

"I have this reputation and I am sure I will need this toughness in my new job," Mrs. Planinc said. "We have to start immediately. Our economic situation is very serious."

Economic Problems

Yugoslavia's economic problems include unemployment, rising inflation, a shortage of hard currency and a large foreign debt. In addition, there is periodic restlessness among the ethnic Albanians in the province of Kosovo, where there were major disturbances in 1981 and minor outbreaks as late as last month.

After Tito's death in 1980, the duties of head of state were transferred to a collective presidency, with the president and vice president holding one-year terms and rotating annually.

The Federal Executive Council, which Mrs. Planinc now heads, is the equivalent of the Cabinet. Her term is four years.

Mrs. Planinc fought with Tito's partisans against the Nazi occupying force during World War II. She became a Communist Party member in 1944 and a professional politician in 1949.

Mrs. Planinc was given the party leadership in Croatia in a purge ordered by Tito to clear the leadership of nationalists.

Very little is known about her private life. Politika Ekspres, a leading Belgrade daily newspaper, said only that she has some great qualities — efficiency and the ability to make quick decisions, and great thoroughness.

Spain Adds to Number Of Cooking Oil Victims

MADRID — The official number of Spaniards who were poisoned by adulterated cooking oil has reached nearly 20,000, a Health Ministry spokesman said Monday.

He said the number was raised from 18,000 to 19,828 after further study of potential cases. The official death toll stands at 271.

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Pretoria Plan for Nonblacks Seen as Illusory

To Critics, 'Power-Sharing' Proposal Is Ambiguous

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — On the penultimate page of a long report on constitutional changes published last week with great fanfare, the government of Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha is urged to consider issuing a "declaration of intention."

NEWS ANALYSIS

That would give the major population groups and their leaders "some idea of the kind of South Africa which is projected."

This declaration, the framers of the constitutional proposals suggest, might consider a subject they pretended to ignore: the future role of blacks, which is obviously the central issue in South African politics.

Thus, having partly unrolled a blueprint for constitutional change, the theorists of the new order seemed to acknowledge, tacitly, an enormous ambiguity at the heart of their "reform" — the proposed switching from a parliamentary to a presidential system as a way of bringing brown South Africans, the mixed-race people called coloreds and also Indians, into institutions of government that would remain closed to the black majority.

Was it to be viewed as the first step in a process of voluntary power-sharing by the whites that would ultimately include blacks? Or was it, as one speaker suggested on Friday in the multiracial advisory body known as the President's Council that has been set up to midwife the proposals, a last-ditch effort to exclude blacks permanently by moving the major dividing line in South African politics from white and nonwhite to black and nonblack?

For Prime Minister Botha, the

normally truculent machine politician who has staked his political future on initiating some form of what he calls "healthy power-sharing," the ambiguity seems a necessary cloak. An unequivocal answer to the questions about the role of blacks could doom the proposals as well as himself.

In the eyes of the moderate white opposition, let alone blacks and the outside world, Mr. Botha may have conceded little or nothing so far except a few of the more obviously worn-out apartheid precepts. But his readiness to associate himself and the governing National Party with the idea of racial change, however vague, has been enough to shatter the political unity of the Afrikaners, which has been the basis of their dominance for the last 34 years.

If he dares now to suggest that the changes brought forward last week are just the beginning, the ranks of the extreme right wing could swell to the point that the National Party, whose support among whites is already at its lowest point in a quarter of a century, might find that the only way to neutralize the challenge of the new Conservative Party of Andries P. Treurnicht, a starry former Cabinet minister, is to dump Mr. Botha.

If he tries, however, to soothe white fears by suggesting that the proposals to open the system give blacks, who represent more than 70 percent of the 29 million people within South Africa's traditional borders, no reason for hope, the "reform" is likely to be overwhelmingly rejected by colored and Indian political leaders, who cannot seem to be swallowing the "homeland" theories and practices that the National Party has used to divide and dominate blacks.

It is a matter of debate as to whether it was courage, ineptitude or force of circumstances that landed the prime minister on this tightrope. But there is general agreement that he cannot turn back because the doctrinal ground he has already abandoned — that of orthodox apartheid ideology — has been occupied by Mr. Treurnicht.

National Party strategists are acutely aware of the problem their leader faces in trying simultaneously to marshal white and nonwhite support for limited change.

The plea of the prime minister's supporters to the moderate, mainly English-speaking opposition as well as to coloreds and Indians is that this initiative represents their last and only chance for evolutionary change. If it goes forward, it will at least be a beginning, they argue, while if it is rejected, the bulk of Afrikaners will resentfully conclude that they have been spurned and that power alone can be relied upon to settle the issue of power.

That was the line Mr. Botha himself seemed to be adopting at the start of the year when he urged colored and Indian leaders to tell their people to "calm down" and stop making demands. "The whites also have rights in this country," he said then, in a tone that sounded more threatening than conciliatory.

More recently, the prime minister sought to carry his own people. "What I am doing today is not because I am a wonderful person or a savior of South Africa," he told a party meeting the other night, "but because I have a duty to fulfill. I am going to do it whether it makes me popular or unpopular."

An implicit threat could be read into those words, which the consti-

tutional proposals from the President's Council come close to spelling out: The changes could be forced through against white as well as nonwhite opposition on the basis of the National Party's huge majority in Parliament.

In that case, the switch to the presidential system would be an accomplished fact long before the next white election, which need not be until 1986.

By then, Mr. Botha's supporters hope, most Afrikaners would have realized what most others seem to have already figured out, that the proposed changes would make it possible to tell Western governments and investors that South Africa is changing without, in fact, changing very much.

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ARTS/LEISURE

Munster: The Cheese Sans Umlaut

ENGLISH IS a straightforward, frank, honest, open-hearted, no-nonsense language, which has little truck with such devilish devices as accents; indeed U.S. editors and printers are often thrown into a dither when a foreign word insinuates itself into the language. However there is one word on which Americans seem to have closed ranks, printing it confidently, courageously, and almost invariably, complete with accent — the cheese presented to us as Munster.

Unfortunately, Munster doesn't take an accent.

The American way with

WAVERLEY ROOT

Munster is exemplified both by example and exception in the Time-Life "Foods of the World" series, in which the two volumes on French cooking (classic and provincial), written by authors who did their homework in France, spell the word "Munster," but in the book on American food, where, if anywhere, cheese should avoid foreign alliances, the American imitation of Munster turns up as Munster.

This may be excusable as a mistake which would not have been a mistake if it had not been based on another mistake, for the foreign cheese which inspired the American version is described in this book as German. Munster would be right if Munster were a German cheese, but it isn't. There is a German city named Munster in North Rhine-Westphalia, but the Munster that makes the cheese is in Alsace, France, and as the function of the umlaut over a U in German is to indicate that it has acquired the sound of the French U, it would be pointless in France.

Monastic Creation

The name Munster is explained universally as being a corruption of *monastère*, and the town does indeed seem to have originated about a monastery whose monks are credited with having invented the cheese. Cheese was a specialty of medieval monks and ooddy disputes about Munster as a monastic creation. But of which monks? Henri Gault and Christian Millau say they came from Germany, which is consistent with cheese-making, but every other source says that Munster was founded by evangelists from Ireland who came to Alsace in the seventh century to convert its still pagan inhabitants.

Ireland does not rank high as a cheese-producing country. However, miscaut as cheesemakers or not, there is a detail which suggests that the monks of Munster may indeed have been Irish. From what part of Ireland might evangelists have been dispatched in the seventh century? As reasonable a hypothesis as any would be that they were assigned to this missionary field from the ecclesiastical capital of the island, Cashel. Cashel is in the southeasternmost sector of the island, one of the five ancient provinces, Munster — otherwise known as *Munster*. Did the monks bring the name of their homeland with them? Perhaps the accepted explanation of this city's name is as questionable as the umlaut American applies to it.

Irish monks, from a land not rich in cheese, may well have hungered for it, and have given themselves enthusiastically to its production when they entered a territory whose soil was propitious to milk superbly suited for cheese. They were in the Vosges Mountains, Mountain pastures are often prized by cheesemakers, and the Vosges are particularly favored by omelette in this respect. The special quality of the milk produced by cows there is supposed to account for the full flavor of Munster, and the lustre of the forage is attributed in its turn to the granitic soil on which it grows.

The flavor of Munster strikes some persons as too full. Actually it is the odor rather than the taste which is strong, but the first detractors from finding out about the second. Munster is sometimes described as the smallest of all French cheeses. I would say that Epipoisses (Burgundy) and Maroilles (Flanders, or so close as makes no difference) are stronger.

Smelly and Runny

However, Munster is indubitably smelly and, with the slightest encouragement, runny also, though at its prime when it is cut open the pale yellow creamy inside may never but should not run out from the orange-yellow crust. It will run, of course, if you let it stand after it has been cut open, unless you have handy a couple of strips of wood to lay against the opened ends. It is sold in round disks, 3 to 6 centimeters deep (1.8 to 2.3 inches), 15 to 20 in diameter (6 to 8 inches), and 300 to 900 grams in weight (10½ to 31½ ounces). A good Munster should have ripened uniformly throughout, with no chalky center and with no moldiness apparent to eye or tongue. Alsatians refer to its *gout de vache*, "taste of the cow," and indeed behind its milkiness one does sense the perfume of the stable, at its most pleasant. The fat content runs from 40 to 50 per-

cent, and though it is not difficult to digest for most persons, it should be avoided by dyspeptics and sufferers from liver trouble.

This is a description of *Munster fermier*, the cheese made in small lots by individual farmers, as Munster ought to be and to a large extent still is. There is also *Munster laitier*, creamery Munster, a commercial product made from pasteurized milk, planted afterwards with ferments which give it its crusty brick-red color. It has a milder odor than the original, which makes it more attractive to some, though not to me: adulterating the characteristic natural taste of any food to appease the timid is in my opinion almost always a mistake.

The *Livre de Fromage*, a French encyclopedia, agrees, giving *Munster fermier* three stars, its highest rating, and *Munster laitier* only one.

"Munster, creamy and crusted, is apt to be very whiffy when at its prime," rather like American *Liederkranz*, except more so," M.F.K. Fisher wrote. "In Strasbourg in the winter I used to go after a long Sunday walk to a big, noisy, fine beerhall and order a 'Munster-plate': a large piece of very strong runny cheese, a bowl of finely minced raw onion, a smaller bowl of caraway seeds, plenty of good crusty bread. This

called for the heady blond beer of the town, for no wine ever grew that could stand up to such an assault."

Though Munster is often served toward the end of a full meal, I agree with Fisher that its most rewarding function is as a snack consumed for its own sake. I am less inclined to follow her about what to drink with it. When I eat an Alsatian meal starting with sauerkraut, which I think calls inexorably for beer, I continue with it through the Munster, for changing beverages in midstream would wreck the unity of the meal; but when one eats Munster alone, it seems a shame to miss the chance to let it work its magic by magnifying and exalting the richness of a red wine — a full-bodied Burgundy perhaps, or some lesser wine of a hearty and coarse type: you want a rustic wine, for Munster is certainly a rustic cheese. The Alsatians themselves often drink Gewürztraminer with Munster, and though as a rule I believe there can be no better guide than the habits of those places which produce the food or drink in question, the combination of Munster with a highly fruited flowery white wine strikes me as curious; nor would I as Alsatians do, eat Munster only partly ripened.

Munster is traditionally served

with cumin, which frequently turns out to be caraway; I doubt if most persons notice any difference. I do not eat these seeds with it because Munster or no Munster, I dislike their taste. Another occasional accompaniment is anise, which does not appeal to me either. Munsters are sometimes made with either cumin or anise incorporated into the cheese itself, but fanciers of these variants are few.

The passage containing the double mistake in the Time-Life "American Cooking" admits that the American cheese "bears little resemblance to the Munster [sic] of Germany [re-sic], being far milder, with a lighter, fresher taste. But as Vivienne Marquis and Patricia Haskell, authors of "The Cheese Book," point out, Munster (re-sic) is "one of the best melting cheeses we have." I can't imagine French Munster being used for this purpose, though it is true that in Alsace it is sometimes spread on slices of boiled potato. I judge that the American cheese has not a great deal in common with the European one except the name. Let it keep its umlaut, foreign though such an adornment may be to distinguish it from the French prototype, which, paradoxically also, spells the name with American simplicity, unaccented.

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The 'Kamikaze Look' Is Rising

By Mary Rourke and Jo-An Jenkins

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A few years ago, the U.S. flag was the butt of fashion humor — pasted all over the rear ends of faded blue jeans. This year, it's Japan that's bearing the brunt. Rising Sun flags, World War II bomber pilots and slogans in Japanese calligraphy are turning up on shirts, miniskirts, bomber jackets and biker boots.

The phenomenon is called the "kamikaze look." It started in London, where Chelsea shop owner Lloyd Johnson got the idea while browsing through a friend's World War II scrapbooks. "It struck me how great all the guys looked. And I thought it would be a laugh to do something on the war in the Pacific, but from the Japanese point of view," Johnson says.

Little did Johnson know when

he designed the military spoofs that they would become runaway sellers from the moment they went on sale last December. Now, on Saturday afternoons, his Chelsea shop is the hottest hangout in town for post-punk kids who want to ride the latest fashion wave. They might wear their bomber jackets appliquéd with "five pilots" (Johnson's name for kamikaze pilots) on Friday nights to London's little fantasy clubs.

This month's favorite seems to be a shirt with the words "Le Best Route on Creek Street." In Los Angeles, Johnson's clothes are selling well at Let It Rock on Melrose Avenue. Shop owner Madeleine Taylor says that actors, including Timothy Hutton, as well as Japanese tourists and rock musicians are her best customers. Members of the Prayers for the Cars and Rod Stewart's band own Kamikaze fashions, she says.

Stewart's guitarist, Wally Stocker, calls the look "extreme" and says it has replaced his leopard-print clothes as the "most radical thing" in his wardrobe. The clothes are so extreme, says Jim Cregan, another Stewart band member, that he'd never wear an entire kamikaze outfit. His two Rising Sun shirts, he says, are for stage performances only. He'll wear them with jeans or mod-style suits, with a gold-lamé smoking jacket or an antique waistcoat. "We're not as daring in L.A. as people in London," he says.

It's different in Los Angeles, Taylor says. "The attraction here for kamikaze clothes is their bright colors and bold graphics, not their political images."



Rising Sun design.

Gary Friedman, Los Angeles Times

'Swingers' Swap Views at Meeting

By Jerry Belcher

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "It don't mean a thing," according to the Duke Ellington classic, "if it ain't got that swing."

Although the elegant Ellington was concerned with matters musical rather than sexual, the tune might well be the theme song of an unusual convention held here over the weekend.

It was the first international convention of, by and for men and women who have chosen the lifestyle some call mate-swapping, and others call a game of musical beds, but which they refer to simply as swinging.

And Robert McGinley, president of the sponsoring North American Swing Club Association, said swinging is a sexual-social alternative that more and more people are choosing.

His own estimate is that 3 million to 5 million Americans are involved today in "social-recreational" swinging (dances, dinners, swimming, conversation and sex in private clubs or homes), and he quotes a social scientist who predicts that within the next generation between 15 and 25 percent of the nation's adult population will be swingers.

McGinley, who with his wife Geri operates the private Wide World Swing Club in a Los Angeles suburb, said his own survey indicates that about 5 percent of Orange County's adult population now takes part in swing club activities.

A psychologist with a Ph.D. from the as yet unaccredited Newport University, McGinley presided over the three-day convention.

Cost \$125 per Couple

During the morning and afternoon sessions about 75 men and women, most of them swing club operators, publishers or writers for swing club publications, took part in business sessions and seminars. Some came from as far away as Japan.

They paid \$125 a couple to listen to lectures on such subjects as "The Cosmic Orgasm," "Erotic Swing Wear at Parties" and "The Politics of Sexual Experience."

Then Saturday night, as at many other conventions, the big social event went on — the gala Erotic Masquerade Ball, with more than 600 swingers (\$25 per couple) in attendance.

McGinley stressed that absolutely no sexual activities were permitted during either the business sessions or at the ball. But, as at other, more ordinary conventions, he said, "I can't say what might go on behind locked doors."

"Swinging is not just sex," he said. "Swinging began for sexual reasons, but being human we have a tendency once we get together in any numbers to become very social — it is developing more and more as a social activity."

He described swingers as predominantly upper middle class, mostly WASP, and inclined to humanistic and libertarian views. Swinging, he said, "demystifies" sex. "But does that take the romance away?" he asked. "Not at all," he answered. "We're not talking about love. We're talking about a social-sexual activity."

McGinley said that swinging marriages — he claimed about 64 percent of local swingers are married couples — tend to be very stable.

"Partly this is because if a couple is going to a swing party, obviously they have had to talk about it beforehand," he explained. "That means they have enough trust in one another, enough stability in their relationship, to discuss such desires openly. I believe that we get the cream of the crop when we talk about swinging marriages. . . . Swinging helps us to continue our emotional development . . . helps us mature."

McGinley and his second wife, Geri, have been married 11 years. Between them they have eight children, all by their previous marriages, and all of the children are aware of their swinging lifestyle.

Despite being one of the leaders of the new Swing Era, McGinley said he'd just as soon not be known as "The King of Swing."

"I am not," he said. "I am not a guru. I am an activist in the movement toward the right to be what-ever you are."

The Triumphal Tenor

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the foyer of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, where Jon Vickers is celebrating the 25th anniversary of his association with the company in six performances of "Tristan und Isolde," there is a photo display of the Canadian tenor in the roles in which he is most vividly remembered.

It's quite a gallery: Florestan, Samson, Otello, Canio, Parsifal, Peter Grimes, Agnès, Siegmund, Don Jose, Don Carlos and, of course, Tristan. And it tells a lot about him, or at least it reflects compellingly what has so set him apart from his contemporaries in a generation exceptionally rich in excellent operatic tenors, namely, his art of characterization. One thinks of other tenors, even the good actors among them, primarily as singers, as spinners of ravishing melodic lines and as purveyors of plangent high notes. One thinks of Vickers, despite a glorious voice, primarily as a man of the theater, whose every movement, gesture, posture and attitude is derived from profound study of the character of the individual portrayed, with every musical phrase shaped accordingly. He has always been a true thespian, not a minstrel, still less a vocal athlete.

His Tristan has long been without a peer, and the first of these performances of "Tristan und Isolde" Thursday night revealed him still, at 55, at the height of his dramatic and vocal art, surviving even the appalling exactions of the third act with resources of voice, body and concentration undiminished.

He is partnered by a cast of conspicuously Commonwealth complexion: Gwyneth Jones (Wales) in her first Covent Garden Isolde; Yvonne Minton (Australia) as Brangäne; Donald McIntyre (New Zealand) as Kurwenal; Gwynne Howell (Wales) as King Marke and Philip Gelling (Ile of Man) as Melot.

It is a performance of consistently high standard, with Jones compensating for some vocal blemishes with a characterization of affecting femininity, and with the Royal Opera orchestra under Sir Colin Davis giving a memorably sumptuous and eloquent account of Wagner's lustrous score. Further performances are May 21, 26 and 29 and June 2.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100% High Low Div. Cdn P/E 100%

Market Summary

May 17, 1982

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(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Sony to Introduce Personal Computer

NEW YORK — Sony of America has announced its entrance into the personal computer field with the introduction of a model that will go on sale in the United States in September.

The computer, the SMC-70, weighs about 11 pounds (5 kilograms) and has a memory capacity of 64 kilobits that can be graded up to one megabit, the company said Monday. Sony plans to promote the computer for use in businesses rather than homes. Sony said it plans monthly production of about 1,000 units.

Japan Bank Buys Wells Fargo Share

SAN FRANCISCO — Wells Fargo Bank and Industrial Bank of Japan have confirmed that the Japanese bank acquired about 300,000 shares of Wells Fargo's 22.8 million outstanding shares. Industrial Bank's Los Angeles office said Monday that it had no immediate plans to increase its holdings.

Wells Fargo said Industrial Bank acquired the shares "some months ago" as a portfolio investment after first receiving Wells Fargo's consent.

Genentech, Mitsubishi in Sales Pact

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO — Genentech and Mitsubishi Chemical Industries have agreed to market the first human blood protein developed through genetic engineering, they said Monday.

Genentech said its scientists produced human serum, or albumin, last year. Mitsubishi will help fund research to perfect the production technique, and will receive exclusive marketing rights in Japan. The companies said they are discussing world sales of laboratory-produced albumin, possibly by forming a joint company.

India Cancels Contract With Davy

NEW DELHI — The Indian government has terminated a contract with Britain's Davy Corp. to build a steel plant in eastern India, an official spokesman confirmed.

The spokesman said Sunday that the cancellation came after Davy officials had raised their cost estimate from \$2.8 billion to \$4 billion. But he said talks were continuing on Davy's proposal to supply equipment and provide technical advice.

The plant, to have a capacity of 1.5 million metric tons, was to have been built in Paradip port in Orissa state, but was shifted by the government to Daitari, also in Orissa.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Sharp Rise in Funds From U.S. Spurs Euromart Growth

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite OPEC's shift from massive supplier to big user of funds, the Euromarket expanded by a substantial \$55 billion in the final quarter of last year, the Bank for International Settlements reported Monday.

The depressing impact on international banking liquidity that many had feared would result from OPEC's shrinking surpluses has been more than offset by a very substantial increase in money funneled to the market from the United States.

"Banks in the United States [were] the largest single source of new funds for the international banking market in 1981," the BIS said. U.S. banks alone "appear to have provided over \$20 billion" in the fourth quarter.

"In addition, deposits by U.S. non-bank entities... which had already expanded by \$23.2 billion in the course of the first nine months of the year, showed another

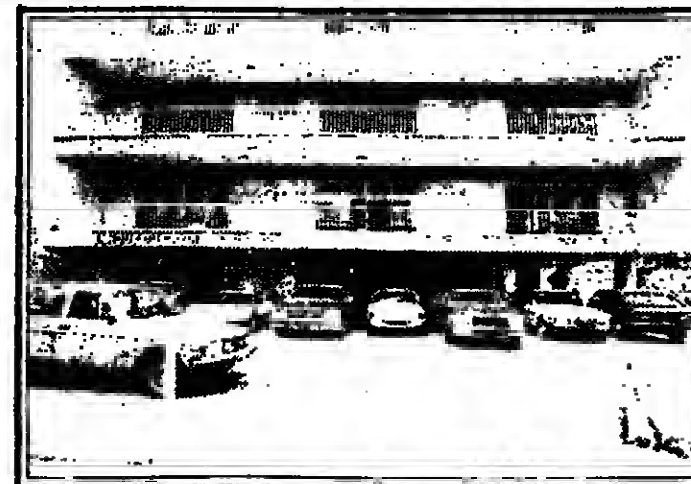
increase of about \$8 billion," the quarterly report by the BIS stated.

The BIS offered no explanation for the outflow from the United States. But the data would seem to indicate that U.S. monetary policy is not quite as tight as is generally thought and that the pressure on banks' liquidity is not very strong. The outflow from non-bank sources would seem to indicate a growing appeal of this market to corporate treasurers seeking to maximize income earned on deposits.

Coincidentally, the latest issue of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's Quarterly Review, warns that "unpredictable changes in Eurodollar policy" can "complicate Fed monetary policy."

It notes that "overseas deposits are growing much faster than domestic money stocks; for example, Eurodollar deposits of U.S. residents not counted in the domestic money supply aggregates increased more than 35 percent in 1981.

"With this pace of expansion,



Banque du Crédit Populaire's office in Beirut. Lebanon bank deposits rose 45.5 percent last year.

Beirut Bank Industry Is Thriving Despite Chaos Caused by Civil War

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — For Lebanon, it was another normal year — Muslims battled with Christians in Beirut, Palestinians fought with Israelis in the south, no one paid their taxes and the country's banks did more business than ever before.

In the midst of chaos, the Lebanese banking system continues not only to survive but to flourish. That the Lebanese and other Middle Easterners still see Beirut as a safe haven for deposits is a remarkable tribute to this country's ingenious bankers.

In 1981, total deposits in the Lebanese banking system increased 45.5 percent, to 39.7 billion Lebanese pounds, or about \$8 billion. The central bank reports that since the onset of the civil war in 1975, total bank deposits have quadrupled, while 10 new banks have opened, bringing the number of licensed banking houses here to 103.

Although bankers concede that a large proportion of the increase in deposits can be accounted for by inflation and the nearly 50-percent depreciation of the Lebanese pound, they argue that there has still been significant real growth in savings.

"No other Arab capital has ever really been able to replace Beirut," said Adnan Kassar, chairman of the Franksbank, one of Lebanon's oldest and most successful banking firms. "The geographical position of Lebanon, the large pool of multinational bankers we have here, and our totally free market can't help but continue to attract capital to Beirut."

This is especially true, Mr. Kassar added, now that the Lebanese banking system has proved it can withstand just about any shock.

Also doing business in Lebanon are 12 American banks. Although they have cut back their local staffs and largely withdrawn from retail banking, institutions such as Chase, Citibank, Manufacturers Han-

(Continued on Page 11)

Kuwaiti Holding in Hoechst Totals 25%, Bankers Report

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — In a major Arab entry into West European industry, Hoechst has acquired roughly 25 percent of Hoechst, the West German chemical giant, banking sources disclosed Monday.

The sources said Kuwait evidently purchased the Hoechst shares over an extended period of time. Such gradual acquisitions, they said, would enable the purchaser to skirt West German securities laws that require the registration and approval by amirial authorities of any participation over 25 percent.

Based on Hoechst share prices in recent months, the quoted value of the shares is estimated to be 1.4 billion Deutsche marks.

A Hoechst official in Frankfurt declined to comment on the report. The official said merely that persistent rumors of a major purchase of Hoechst equity by Arab investors had prompted the company to commission an investor survey. The survey evidently revealed an increase in foreign investment from one-fifth to roughly one-third over the last three years.

Further Details

Rolf Sammet, Hoechst's chairman, is expected to disclose further details of the survey, including the Kuwaiti purchases, at a shareholders meeting June 8.

It remains unclear whether Kuwait will request a seat on Hoechst's policy-making board. Unlike BASF and Bayer, the other big West German chemical companies, Hoechst has no regulations limiting shareholder voting rights.

The acquisition evidently reflects a Kuwaiti interest in cooperating with Hoechst in the area of basic chemical feedstocks. This view was enhanced by reports that Kuwait Petroleum was involved in the acquisitions.

Chemical industry analysts note that while Kuwait and other Gulf oil-producing states have invested heavily in recent years to develop a petrochemical industry, Hoechst has avoided the heavy investments such projects involve, seeking instead to move downstream into more sophisticated chemical products, such as pharmaceuticals.

Passed By Du Pont

Hoechst ranked as the world's leading chemical company until earlier this year, when it was passed by Du Pont following that company's acquisition of Conoco, the U.S. oil company.

But despite a 15.1-percent rise in

group sales last year, to 34.4 billion DM, pretax earnings at Hoechst dropped under the impact of the recession, of higher costs for raw materials and energy, and of a sharply increased bank interest bill, falling 20.7 percent to 717.7 million DM. Earlier this month, Hoechst reported that profitability in the first quarter of the year remained weak, dropping 4.2 percent below the level of the corresponding period in 1981, to 199.1 million DM.

This is the second disclosure in recent weeks of an Arab placement of oil-surplus funds in German-owned concerns, following the acquisition by a Saudi Arabian industrial group of 17.87 percent of IBH Holding, a construction machinery company, for \$38.7 million.

But Kuwait remains the oil-producing country with by far the largest stake in West German industry, with significant minority shares in the automaker Daimler-Benz, Korf-Stahl, the steel compa-

ny, Metallgesellschaft, the metals concern, and a share in Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary.

French officials were reported Monday by financial sources to be upset by the Kuwaiti acquisition. Earlier this year, France reached an unusual agreement with Hoechst, evidently under considerable diplomatic pressure from West Germany, to create a significant exception to industry nationalization plans by allowing the West Germans to retain a 51-percent controlling share in Hoechst's French pharmaceuticals subsidiary, Roussel-Uclaf.

Under the agreement, Hoechst's share is to be reduced gradually from 57.9 percent to about 51 percent. The French government, at the urging of the Communist minister for health, Jack Ralite, had sought majority control of Roussel-Uclaf to gain closer control of France's drug industry. French officials were described as deeply upset by the prospect of the Arab entry.

Dow Average Drops 12.46 on Rate Fears

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Monday but trading was sluggish as investors moved to the sidelines to await some developments on the interest rate front.

The Dow Jones industrial average eroded steadily all day and finished off 12.46 points at 845.32. Declines led advances, 1190 to 350, and volume totaled only a modest 46 million shares, down from 49.90 million Friday.

Analysts said Wall Street may be disappointed that no major banks have yet to lower their prime rate, despite some moderation in the rate of growth of the money supply.

The M-1 measure of the weekly money supply rose only \$800 million in the latest reporting period, less than expected.

But the bond market weakened Monday and the federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks, remained at the relatively high level of 14 1/2 percent, leaving investors pessimistic that interest rates will moderate in the near term.

The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet Tuesday and some traders apparently planned to stay on the

sidelines until Wednesday to see if interest rate movements give any clue to policy.

However, Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said the lack of volume during the downturn is a positive for the market as no panic selling has developed. He termed Monday's trading action a correction to the rally of the last two months that brought the Dow Jones average up some 80 points.

Blue chip, chemical, oil and metal stocks weakened but most of the major price changes were recorded by issues involved in special news situations.

Manhattan Life rose 1 1/2 to 7 1/4 after saying it would make a significant business announcement at its annual meeting Tuesday. The firm later said the announcement would involve the formation of an investment management subsidiary.

Tootsie Roll gained 1/4 to 1 1/4 after reporting higher earnings. Dresser Industries slid 1 1/2 to 22 on news of lower earnings.

Sony, a 1 1/2-point winner last week, was active after reports that the company may enter the desktop computer market and eventually make home computers. Last week, several news stories said Sony had developed digital technology to make television pictures clearer.

OPEC States to Meet as Oil Glut Crisis Abates

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is gathering for its semi-annual price-setting meeting in Ecuador this week amid mounting evidence of the end of the worldwide oversupply of oil.

Oil prices, after declining sharply earlier this year because of reduced demand, have rebounded smartly on the spot market, and inventories in consuming countries are rapidly being depleted.

The turnaround, to a large degree, is the result of a special OPEC meeting called in March to absorb an abundance of oil from shut-in production of the increasingly fragile price structure.

That meeting hammered out the OPEC members' first agreement on the volumes of oil that they would produce. It called for an aggregate production limit of 17.5

million barrels a day, down sharply from the 30.9 million barrels the 13 members averaged in 1979.

Although not all members have observed the agreement, it is now increasingly clear that OPEC's crisis has passed.

"I'm chastened," acknowledged Philip K. Verleger Jr., an energy specialist at Booz, Allen & Hamilton, the management consultants, who for a while this spring was forecasting a price slide so severe that oil would sell for a protracted period between \$15 and \$20 a barrel.

"They got enough oil off the market to actually stabilize it," Mr. Verleger said the other day. "They should be congratulating themselves" in managing to hold the benchmark price at \$34.

Other analysts and industry executives agree that OPEC, dominated by Saudi Arabia, is regaining its grip on the market. "Their

program is working," said Robert G. Wallace, executive vice president of Phillips Petroleum.

The overwhelming probability is that the meeting that begins Thursday in Quito, capital of OPEC's second-smallest producer after Gabon, will make no significant price changes. A cut in the basic \$34 price of Saudi "marker" crude now seems out of the question, although market conditions permitting an increase seem many months, perhaps a year or more, away.

The thrust of OPEC strategy will be to keep the price at the \$34 level," said Adam Sieminski, an energy analyst of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Inc. "The Saudis have understood for sometime — and the rest of OPEC is beginning to understand — that keeping the price at \$34 makes a great deal of sense for their ability to sell oil. The smartest thing for them to do is nothing."

Drawdown Nearing End

The prospect, thus, is for tinkering with the March production agreement, or possibly scrapping it as no longer required. Evidence is growing that the long period of drawing oil from inventories is coming to an end. Wholesale spot-market prices in New York harbor, which bit bottom at \$34.52 a barrel in late March, were quoted at \$40.53 for the week ended May 7.

Demand in the United States has increased, accompanied by rising rates for refinery utilization. "We really hit the pits around the middle of March," said Thomas Kloza, markets editor of the Oil

Price Information Service. "The crude market has definitely stabilized. I don't think you'll find anybody pointing to a breakdown in OPEC pricing strategy any more."

The oil market moved into excess supply just over a year ago. Then late last year exceptionally heavy inventories for gasoline, heating oil and industrial oil finally began to decline. This drawdown has been swift, and has carried all three products below their seasonal average ranges.

Heating and industrial oil, otherwise known as residual oil, is now actually at levels below the minimums considered necessary for routine operations.

Swing in Petroleum

"We have reached the point where the industry's ability to continue to reduce inventories has come to an end," Mr. Sieminski said. "This implies that crude oil inventories in the United States will have to be used to meet the demand for products, and as crude oil inventories are drawn down, the pressure on prices will intensify."

The end of the "glut" and the accompanying rebound in prices does not, however, imply a sustained price surge, analysts say. A few countries, such as Britain and Norway, may soon raise prices back up to OPEC-related levels, but the expectation is that the basic \$34 price will be stable for the foreseeable future.

"The chances are pretty good," said Mr. Sieminski. "There is no reason to expect huge price increases because OPEC is back in control again."

Fewer Curbs on Loans By Japan Banks Seen

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's Finance Ministry has abolished its system of approved categories for foreign borrowers of yen loans, thus giving Japanese banks significantly greater leeway in their international yen lending, banking sources said Monday.

The action opens the way to foreign corporate borrowers for yen loans, which carry single-digit interest rates far below the prevailing rates in the United States and Western Europe.

The action follows the agreement reached last week by Japan's Finance Ministry and the U.S. Export-Import Bank and Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department under which Japanese banks will supply yen credits to third countries.

Japan's closed capital market has acted to keep interest rates artificially low — the U.S. prime rate stands at 16.5 percent while the Japanese equivalent is about 6.65 percent. At the same time the yen is considered undervalued against the dollar, aiding Japanese exports.

The change on yen loans marks a significant reversal of Finance Ministry policy. Last month, the ministry tightened its approval system for foreign yen loans in a

move aimed at strengthening its control over the impact of such loans on the yen's exchange rate.

Banking sources said they believed the reversal was due mainly to overseas pressure.

Western countries also have been urging the Japanese to open its domestic markets to foreign products as a way of easing growing trade frictions. Last year Japan had a combined trade surplus with the European Economic Community and the United States of more than \$30 billion.

Japan's minister for international trade and industry, Shintaro Abe, said last week in Paris that his country plans to announce a series of trade liberalization measures before the June 4-6 summit meeting of the seven major industrialized nations.

He said the measures, covering both tariff and non-tariff barriers and the second in a series, would represent "a very earnest attempt to open up our market."

Bankers cautioned Monday that the foreign yen loans are not likely to rise sharply because of ministry quotas on total yen-denominated overseas loans. The Finance Ministry has allotted quotas for each bank's foreign yen lending but the total allotment has not been disclosed.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 17, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Y.S.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.547	4.448	111.165	48.24	0.3905	1.974	171.26	32.82
Brussels (eu)	4.237	78.025	18.725	7.27	3.775	1.78	12.25	3.56
Frankfurt	2.245	4.172	—	3.24	1.81	8.19	5.291	117.84
London (st)	1.8175	—	4.186	10.895	2.21.25	4.615	77.25	2.535
Osaka	1.272	2.24.30	55.40	213.08	—	49.74	29.426	65.84
New York	1.2812	1.962	6.282	0.1454	0.8778	0.2671	8.222	0.915
Paris	5.9755	10.915	26.77	—	4.09	22.45	13.258	307.80
Stockholm	1.9432	3.55	84.71	22.515	0.1234	74.27	4.4904	—
1 ECU	1.8418	0.5702	2.333	4.2149	1.25.14	2.528	45.081	0.8017
1 SDR	1.3591	0.2239	2.698	4.8254	1.449.25	2.998	49.2251	2.2991

Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Y.S.	S.F.	D.K.
1.0000	1.0000	0.6922	0.4045	1.6364	0.3778	0.6798	1.7126	0.2842
0.0010	0.0010	0.0007	0.0004	0.0016	0.0004	0.0007	0.0017	0.0003
0.0100	0.0100	0.0070	0.0040	0.0164	0.0040	0.0070	0.0171	0.0028
0.1000	0.1000	0.0700	0.0400	0.0164	0.0040	0.0070	0.0171	0.0028
1.0000	1.0000	0.6922	0.4045	1.6364	0.3778	0.6798	1.7126	0.2842
0.0010	0.0010	0.0007	0.0004	0.0016	0.0004	0.0007	0.0017	0.0003
0.0100	0.0100	0.0070	0.0040	0.0164	0.0040	0.0070	0.0171	0.0028
0.1000	0.1000	0.0700	0.0400	0.0164	0.0040	0.0070	0.0171	0.0028
1.0000	1.0000	0.6922	0.4045	1.6364	0.3778	0.6798	1.7126	0.2842

(*) Sterling: 1.2860 Irish £. (a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

NEW ISSUE

March, 1982

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Al-Mal Group
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Gulf Financial Centre
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait, K.S.C.
Kuwait International Finance Co. S.A.K. (KIFCO)

Kuwait Financial Centre (S.A.K.)

Animal Feed Causes U.S.-EEC Trade Rift

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A fast-selling animal feed known as corn gluten, a byproduct of fructose, the sugar substitute, has emerged as a cause of serious trade tensions between the United States and the European Economic Community.

The Reagan administration, reinforced by resolutions from both houses of Congress, has warned the European Economic Community that any efforts to restrict imports of the high-protein feed from the United States would lead to immediate retaliation against products that the Europeans sell in the United States.

At issue is a \$300-million market. American agriculture has carved out in the 10-nation bloc from a commitment the Common Market made in 1967 to levy no tariff on the corn gluten imports. In that year, American sales totaled \$23.7 million.

Spurred by the demands of Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson of France, the EEC's Executive Commission has proposed to the European Council of Ministers, the bloc's principal decision-making authority, that the zero-tariff commitment be renegotiated and that a variable levy be applied at levels of imports above 3 million metric tons.

Big Sales Rise

Last year's sales amounted to 2.9 million tons, up from 2.5 million in 1980 and only 314,000 in 1979.

Last Tuesday, the House of Representatives, following similar action by the Senate on April 15, overwhelmingly approved a resolution declaring that such a restriction "would be a serious impediment" to relations with the EEC.

"I think, and the Reagan administration agrees, that we have to send a signal to the Europeans," said one of the sponsors, Rep. Paul R. Findley, an Illinois Republican. "Market access for this product was negotiated at the expense of concessions on our part."

Illinois was the source of about 25 percent of the corn gluten feed exported last year. The principal suppliers are Archer-Daniels-Midland and A.E. Staley Manufacturing, both of Decatur. The Senate resolution was introduced by

Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

20% Cheaper

Corn gluten, which derives from the milling process that produces high-fructose corn syrup, is bought by European livestock producers because it is 20 to 25 percent cheaper than European-produced feed grains.

Prices of feed grains are higher in Europe than world market levels because of elaborate price support mechanisms aimed at protecting growers, mainly the farmers of north-central France and Bavaria. The corn gluten is not much used in the United States because it is about 20 percent more expensive than regular corn feed available in the country.

The French argue that the growing use of corn gluten is behind rising grain surpluses, which have to be stockpiled or exported below the internal Common Market price.

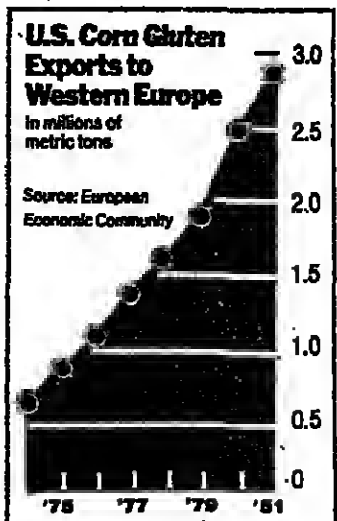
The French have already succeeded in imposing import restraints on another feed grain substitute, manioc, more generally known as tapioca, which comes mainly from Thailand. The EEC Executive Commission negotiated with Thailand an agreement designed to peg imports at 5 million tons a year until 1985, then reduce them.

Case Is Pending

But the case against American imports is still pending. European analysts said that the Council of Ministers was unlikely to act at least until next month's economic summit meeting at Versailles, France.

The United States has attacked the European practice of providing food export subsidies that, Washington argues, have caused the United States to lose markets. In addition, American steel producers have filed complaints charging that imports of European steel are unfairly priced.

In a full-scale trade conflict with Europe, the United States might lose more than it would gain. The United States has had consistent surpluses with the European nations. And half of the overall surplus in trade with Europe is accounted for by agricultural products.



Japan Rejects U.S. Demands On Imports

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan has rejected U.S. demands for a total liberalization of farm import policy, while accepting a U.S. offer for immediate talks on an easing of restrictions, government sources said Monday.

The sources said the Japanese response was relayed to U.S. Trade Representative William Brock through the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Brock, in a letter last week to Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, called for the complete removal of restrictions on imports of 22 farm and fishery products.

Premier Zenko Suzuki said Monday that new talks on liberalization of farm imports should be arranged as soon as possible to speed progress on an overall package aimed at reducing trade friction.

But an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said Mr. Brock's letter, "This [agreement to negotiate] does not mean Japan will accept the U.S. demand. Absolutely, we cannot meet the U.S. demand."

Meanwhile, in a letter Monday to Mr. Sakuruchi, U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield stressed that the United States "has not switched signals" on the farm import issue, according to an embassy spokesman.

Japanese agriculture officials have said that U.S. officials agreed informally in talks May 5 in Geneva to shelve demands for complete liberalization in exchange for Japanese efforts to increase quotas and reduce tariffs on various farm and fishery products.

The U.S. Embassy spokesman said Mr. Mansfield's letter states that full liberalization is the "ultimate goal" but that this "does not preclude" discussions on short-range objectives.

A Japanese official said chief Cabinet secretary Kiuchi Miyazawa told Japanese reporters that he hoped "conditions could be arranged" today among the concerned ministries to talks with the United States could begin.

Japan originally said a new overall package of market-opening measures would be announced early this month, but it is now not expected to be made public until late this month or early next month because of the farm products dispute.

Isolation Risks Dampens Prospects of Expansion

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Judging by last week's meeting of economics and finance ministers at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the fundamental economic problems facing the major industrialized countries are unlikely to be resolved at the June 4-6 economic summit meeting of the United States, Canada, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Japan.

The three biggest powers — the United States, Japan and West Germany — made clear they are not yet prepared to look at the unfolding economic crisis as an international issue. And they indicated that they are neither ready nor able to catalyze a boom in business investment — the key ingredient needed to sustain a recovery sufficiently robust to absorb the hordes of unemployed.

As a result, the prospects for growth over the coming 18 months are dim and the potentially explosive rise in unemployment is likely to continue.

The ministers' preoccupation with their own domestic economic problems, of course, overlooks the danger that the current weak recovery will abort, as the OECD fears, and that the painful gains made during the recession would be lost through reckless policies to avert a crisis.

The biggest impediment to a recovery in business spending is the very high level of real interest rates — that is the rate of interest after the rate of inflation has been subtracted. Real interest rates, historically about 3 percent, currently run about 10 percent in the United States and somewhat less, although discouragingly high, in other countries.

There has been no indication that Washington is prepared to deal with this issue. The administration argues that as the U.S. rate of inflation has declined sharply, as it has, real interest rates are bound to decline.

Administration officials profess to be puzzled about why real rates have stayed so high and express confidence that a decline is just around the corner. But they dismiss the view that rates are being kept high by the focus of financial markets on the likely upward pressure on U.S. interest rates if the administration persists in running record high budget deficits.

Against this background, neither West Germany nor Japan is prepared to risk adopting more stimulative domestic policies out of fear of finding themselves terribly exposed if the United States fails to follow suit.

There are currently no prospects for growth outside the OECD. The oil producers are projected to be running a \$7-billion current-account deficit next year, down from a surplus of \$6 billion last year and an estimated surplus of \$17 billion this year. This is bound to have a depressing impact on their demand for foreign goods.

The developing countries, once a buoyant market for OECD exports, are also not likely to be buying much. Their current-account deficit is forecast to fall to \$63 billion.

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NEWS ANALYSIS

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Lebanese Banks Flourish Amid Chaos of Civil Strife

(Continued from Page 9)

ver and the Bank of America actively continue to offer short-term trade financing.

It has taken more than just ingenuity, however, to hold the Lebanese banking network together at a time when the government of President Elias Sarkis has all but collapsed. Observers point out that the same selfish instincts that prompted the various religious groups in Lebanon to tear the government apart when it no longer suited their individual interests also compelled them to do everything possible to preserve the banking system.

Enforcement Power
Or, as an official at Banque du Liban, the central bank, put it: "None of them could do any business without us. We have the power to force people to behave according to laws. The bankers have to obey by the regulations we set down if they want to have access to the credit facilities and banking services we provide, which are obviously indispensable."

The money cascading into Lebanese banks these days comes from a variety of sources.

Everyone agrees the most important is the wellspring of remittances from Lebanese expatriates working in the Gulf oil states, West Africa and Australia. Collectively, they send back \$120 million to \$150 million a month, banking sources say.

"Lebanese are funny," remarked Nabli Ghandour, assistant general manager of the new Globe Bank. "We never see this country as it really is. Lebanese working in the Gulf or Africa still view Lebanon as a better place to live. They are all still dreaming of a house on a hill here, with a little business close door."

Besides these expatriate remittances, deposits have also been swollen by the estimated \$20 million to \$25 million distributed each month by Arab embassies to the various private armies they are backing in Lebanon's internal dispute.

Bankers also say a sizable contribution is made by Lebanon's largest cash crop — hashish. Western diplomatic sources estimate that Lebanon exported roughly \$1 billion worth of hashish last year. In the lush Bekaa valley, tales abound of old women trudging into banks with bags full of Lebanese pounds to deposit.

NOTE: You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

AVISO! Usted ha sido demandado. El Tribunal puede decidir contra Ud. sin oírle si no responde en 30 días. Lea la información que sigue.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly. If you fail to respond, a judgment may be entered against you.

Si Usted desea solicitar el consejo de un abogado en este asunto, debería hacerlo inmediatamente, de esta manera, su respuesta será, si hay alguna, puede ser registrada a tiempo.

1. TO THE DEFENDANT: A civil complaint has been filed by the plaintiff against you. If you wish to defend this lawsuit, you must, within 30 days after this summons is served on you, file a written answer with the court. If you fail to do so, your default will be entered on your behalf and judgment will be entered against you.

2. NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served as an individual defendant. If you are served as a partnership, corporation, or other entity, you must file a written answer within 30 days after this summons is served on you.

A written response must be in the form prescribed by the California Rules of Court. It must be filed in this court with the proper filing fees and proof of service of a copy on each plaintiff's attorney and on each plaintiff not represented by an attorney. The time when a summons is deemed served on a party may vary depending on the method of service. For example, see CCP 413.10 through 413.50.

The word "complaint" includes cross-complaint, "plaintiff" includes cross-complainant, "defendant" includes cross-defendant, the singular includes the plural.

ATKINSON, ANDERSON, LOYA, RUIZ & FONG
911 Studebaker Rd., Suite 250
Long Beach, CA 90815
(213) 493-3571

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia			
Australia & New Zealand			
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,280	964.50	
Profits	87.14	88.86	
Per Share	0.827	0.821	

Japan			
Suzuki Motor			
Year	1981	1980	
Revenue	55,326	45,726	
Profits	3,478	2,781	

Mexico			
Tubos de Acero de Mexico			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	
Revenue	2,882	1,790	
Profits	217.00	216.00	

United States			
Ahmanson (H.F.)			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	
Revenue	463.6	365.8	
Profits	105.42	9.28	
Per Share	0.77	0.09	

Penney (J.C.)			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	
Revenue	2,440	2,510	
Profits	53.0	50.8	
Per Share	0.73	0.71	

CRA Arranges Facility			
Resters			
MELBOURNE	1982	1981	
Revenue	72.00	39.92	
Profits	105.25	54.1	
Per Share	0.24		

Canada			
Dome Petroleum			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	
Revenue	72.00	39.92	
Profits	105.25	54.1	
Per Share	0.24		

SUMMONS			
Case Number 92-008489			
Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, Western District, Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90401.			

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month 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12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Class	Open
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Class	Open
30% 37% TimeM	2.0	3.7	75	14	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
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30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
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30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
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30% 37% TimeM	2.4	3.0	74	13	54%	42%	250	250	1999
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12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Open
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Open
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Open
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Open
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12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Open
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High</			

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures	Open	High	Low	Settle	Close
May 17, 1982					
WHEAT					
May 17, 1982					
NEW YORK FUTURES	Open	High	Low	Settle	Close
May 17, 1982					
COFFEE					
May 17, 1982					
CASH PRICES	Open	High	Low	Settle	Close
May 17, 1982					
COMMODITY INDEXES	Open	High	Low	Settle	Close
May 17, 1982					
DIVIDENDS	Open	High	Low	Settle	Close
May 17, 1982					
NEW HIGHS & LOWS	Open	High	Low	Settle	Close
May 17, 1982					

CIT-Alcatel Wins Indian Contract

PARIS — The French telecommunications company CIT-Alcatel said Monday it had won a \$3.5-billion contract to extend and modernize India's telephone system.

CIT-Alcatel, a subsidiary of the recently nationalized C. I. Générale d'Electricité group, won the contract over bids from AT&T, Nippon Electric and British Telecom. France is understood to have provided buyers' credits at an average interest rate of only 7.5 percent, a move likely to elicit U.S. protests.

The company said it will supply its E-10 electronic telephone exchanges, apply its E-10 technology and modernize the Indian telecommunications industry. CIT-Alcatel will install E-10 exchanges with a total capacity of 200,000 lines to meet immediate needs and set up a factory with a capacity of 500,000 E-10 lines annually.

The French company also will modernize a factory making electronic components in Tamil Nadu province.

The contract gives CIT-Alcatel an edge for a second telecommunications contract to be awarded by Indian officials next March. [A British consortium led by Northern Engineering Industries has signed a \$1.2-billion financial package to build a thermal power station and develop an associated coal mine in northern Uttar Pradesh state, Reuters quoted officials in New Delhi as saying. The agreement is backed by British government aid.]

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

European Gold Markets

May 17, 1982	AM	PM	N.C.
London	327.50	327.50	327.50
Paris	327.50	327.50	327.50
Zurich	327.50	327.50	327.50

Official figures for London, Paris and Luxembourg are available in the morning for Zurich, U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Prices	May	Aug.	Nov.
300	9,001.10	29,500.00	30,000.00
350	1,300.20	17,000.00	30,000.00
400	1,300.20	17,000.00	30,000.00

Gold 200-2000-2000

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. 02 521 - Telex 28 305

OPTIONEN

1. US-AKTIONSOPTIONEN
Kurse, Kommentare und Berichte über amerikanische Börsennotierte Aktien und Wertpapiere werden Montag im WALL STREET REPORT.

2. WARENTERMIN-OPTIONEN
Papiere, Umsätze, Indikatoren, Basispreise von London, Amsterdam und Genf täglich im TERMINMARKT. Dazu große Kursliste der Terminkontrakte. Kostenlose Muster.

WWB, Deutscher Börsenverleger, Postfach 112027, 56 Frankfurt 1

COMMODITY AND STOCK TRADERS

Software that does your hard work! Technical Analysis is performed with ease, speed, and precision using COMPUTRAC and an Apple microcomputer. Automatic updating of prices, charts, studies, and book-keeping. Used by professionals and individuals worldwide.

COMPUTRAC 1021 9th St. New Orleans, La. Tel. (504) 895-1474

Tlx. 8109516324 England Tel. 01 6236941 Germany 211

325252 Switzerland 22 218655

Singapore 3440442 Malaysia 31

631792 Australia 2 2336822.

London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton) (Cocoa in \$/cwt.)

High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	12.00	12.00	12.00
COFFEE	12.00	12.00	12.00

Paris Commodities

(Prices in French francs per metric ton) (Cocoa in \$/cwt.)

High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR	12.00	12.00	12.00
COFFEE	12.00	12.00	12.00

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing NASDAQ Prices, May 17, 1982

Symbol	Price
AAVE	12.00
AAVE	12.00

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BIDDING

FORESTAL AND CATTLE ESTATES

Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (Development and Production Corporation) hereby announces the public bidding of the following forestal and cattle estates located in the province of Valdivia, Xth Region:

— RELECO-PUNIR: County of Panguipulli

— TRAFUN SUR: County of Futrono

— CHAN-CHAN: County of Panguipulli

— Predial Surface: 20.630 Hás. approximately (50,977 acres)

— Predial Surface: 11.070 Hás. approximately (27,354 acres)

— Predial Surface: 4.140 Hás. approximately (10,230 acres)

Reference terms and other information about each one of the estates is available to investors in Moneda 921, Office 716, 7th floor, beginning April 26, 1982 prior payment of \$1,000.- Chilean currency (US\$ 25.65) in Cashier's Office of CORFO, Moneda 921, Office 208, 2nd floor from 9 a.m. through 2 p.m. or in the Regional Offices of CORFO in the cities of Iquique, Antofagasta, Copiapo, La Serena, Valparaiso, Rancagua, Talca, Concepción, Puerto Montt, Coyhaique and Punta Arenas.

The bids must be sent in duplicate and in sealed envelope addressed to Vicepresidente Ejecutivo de CORFO, Moneda 921, Oficina 825, 8º piso on June 7, 1982 at 11.00 a.m.

The bids will be opened in front of the interested parties and before the Secretary General of CORFO, who will bear witness.

CORFO reserves itself the right to accept the bids that believes are more convenient or reject all of them without further comments.

EXECUTIVE VICEPRESIDENT

ASEA Wants to Buy State's Half of ATOM

STOCKHOLM — ASEA, the Swedish electrical equipment maker, has opened negotiations with the Swedish government to buy the state's share in its subsidiary ASEA-ATOM, the company announced Monday.

The government and ASEA each own 50 percent of ASEA-ATOM, which supplies nuclear power plants in Sweden and Finland.

Sweden's 200-million-guilder, 10-year bond with a 10-percent coupon has been priced at 99, giving an average effective yield of 10.19 percent, joint syndicate leader Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank said Monday. The bonds will be redeemed in five annual installments, starting June 15, 1982. Subscriptions close May 19.

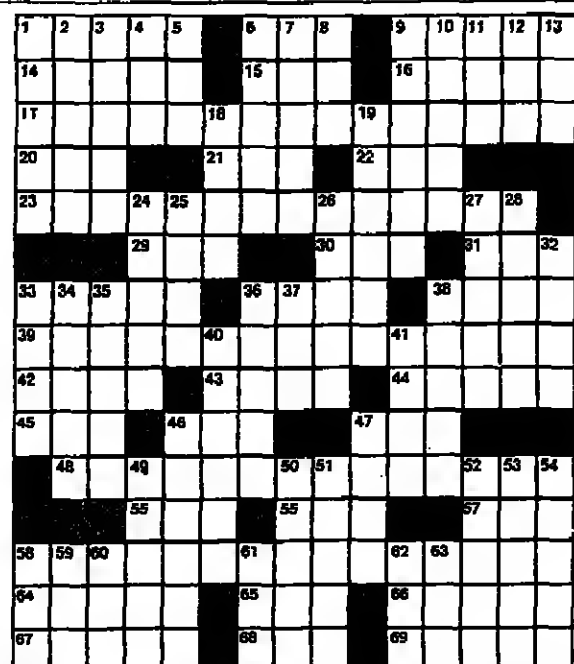
ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Start of a Dickens title

6 Dine

9 Share

14 Stockholder's

15 Siouan

16 Gunwale pin

17 Saroyan play, with "The"

20 N.Y.S.E.

21 Preppie's word

22 River or

23 Saroyan novel

29 Monosyllabic

30 Alfonso's title

31 First-rate

33 In (beset by troubles)

36 Unkempt one

38 Sewing kit

39 Saroyan drama

42 Gypsy

43 Produce

44 Pentagon

45 Possessive

46 L followers

47 Steel tool

48 Saroyan play, with "The"

DOWN

1 Bounds or

2 What effective

3 Winged

4 Aster role

5 Suffix with

6 European

7 Often illegal

8 Ward healer

9 Vaporous

10 Sound: Comb.

11 Be pendent

12 A neighbor of

13 Ball raiser

18 "Woe!"

19 Flycatcher

ACROSS

24 Boozie

25 Amer. sports

26 Cap's cousin

27 Outmoded

28 "The Top"

32 Gentle contact

33 Air: Comb.

34 Yell

35 Bacteriologist's

36 — Galilee

37 One in charge:

38 Eero

39 Saurin's

40 Highly veined,

41 Cougar's bed

42 Dove-tailed

43 Club fees

44 Reagan's Ed

45 Ramp sign

51 Sanderling

52 Bandleader

53 Distress signal

54 Fork welder

55 Kind of wrench

58 River to the

60 Cistern

61 One of Old's

62 Not extreme:

63 Truly

WEATHER

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

HIGH LOW

ALBUQUERQUE 54 40

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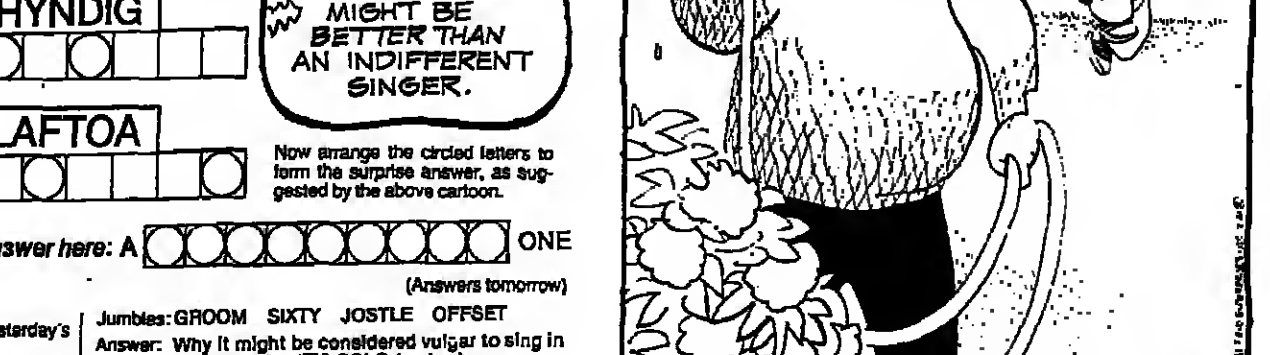
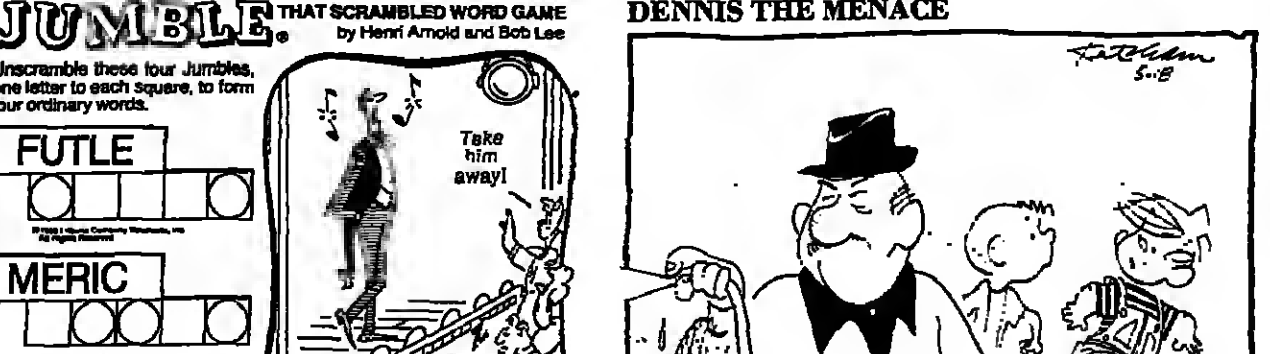
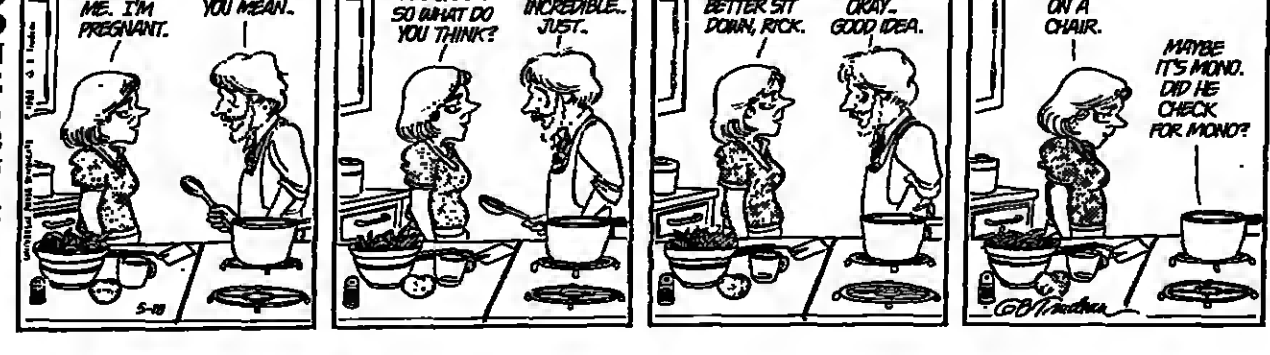
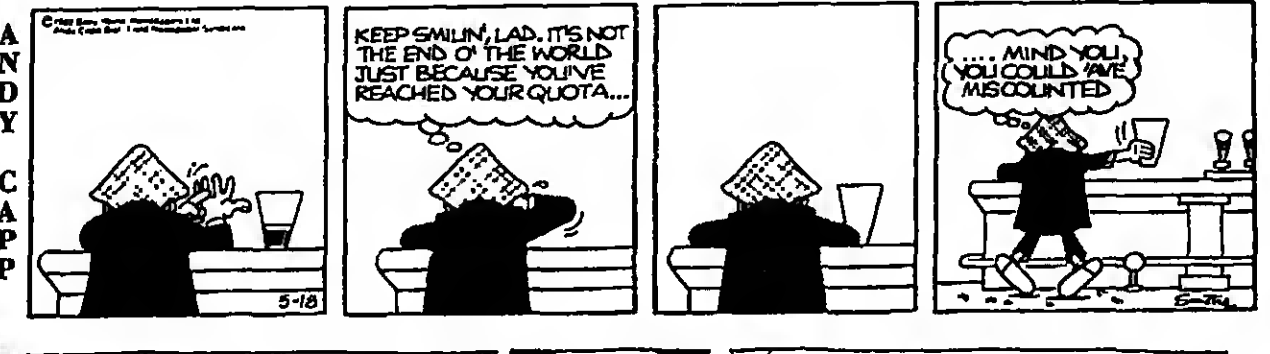
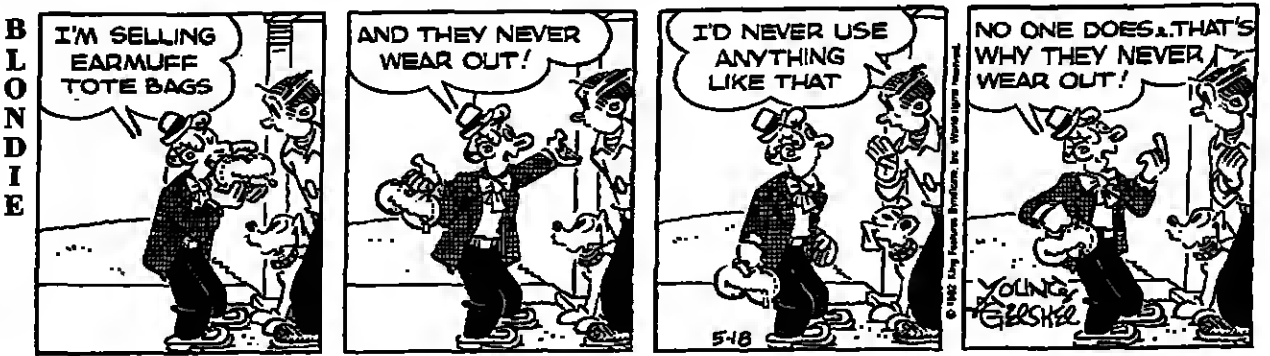
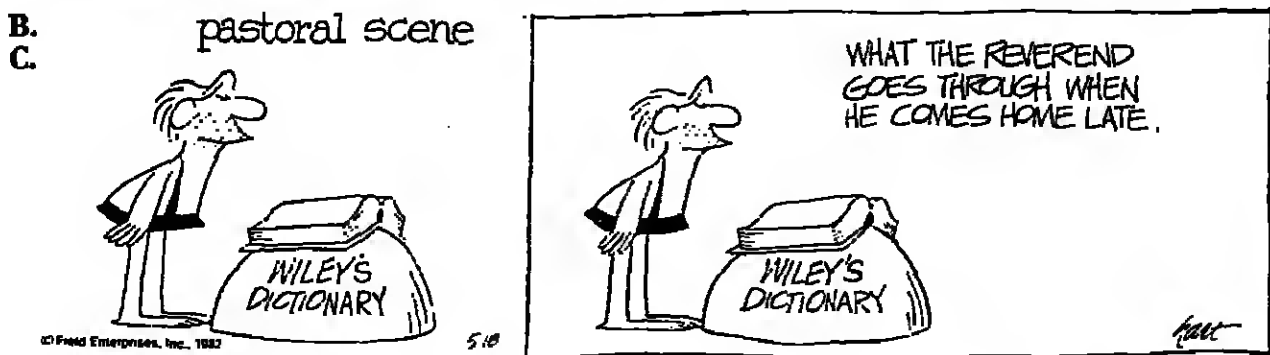
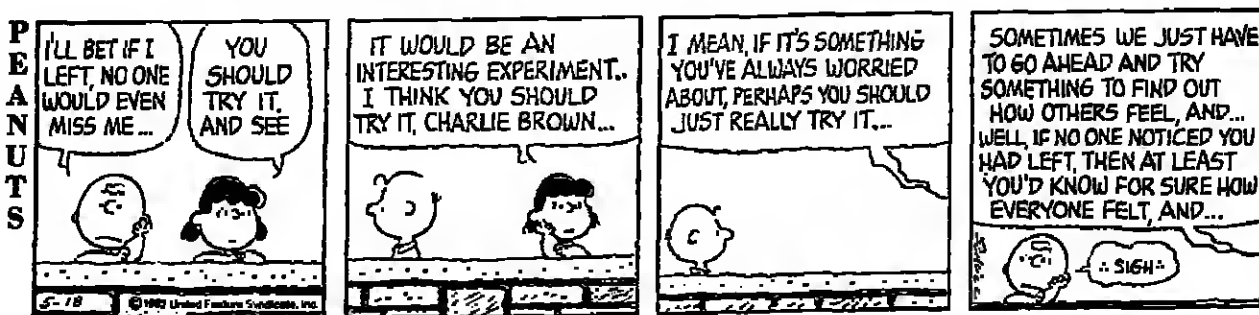
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BOOKS

TAKE FIVE

By D. Keith Mano. 583 pages. \$17.95. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT IS as if James Joyce, for his sins, had been forced to grow up in Queens, as if Sam Beckett had been smugged by God in a Flushing comfort station, as if Sid Caesar played the part of Moby Dick in a Roman Polanski movie shot underwater in Long Island City, as if Martin Heidegger had gone into vaudeville and never mind. Just boggle.

D. Keith Mano used to show up with a novel almost as often as the children come home with report cards. "Take Five," however, took him nine years. It is long enough for three ordinary novels and seems even longer because, second of all, it is paginated backward, and, firstly, every bone of it is scintillated. There isn't a word that hasn't been tattooed. It weighs on the eyes. And it seems to be trying to offend every race, color and creed.

Meet Simon Link. He is 6 feet 3, sometimes in a humor, sometimes in a gorilla suit, and believes himself to be descended from the Dutch who inexplicably decided to squat in surprising Bayside. His father had a radio program. His mother sucked his blood, and he wants to make a movie. "Jesus 2001," in which the Three Wise Men get off the D train and Christ is either an epileptic or a drug addict, "lead guitar with a group called the Gadarene Swine."

Making movies is expensive. For most of "Take Five," Simon tries to raise money. He will be, variously, black and Jewish and Spanish Republican. He will talk incessantly about sex and not get any. He will lose, one by one, all five of his senses, beginning with "the fire in your mouth." When he falls, too late, in love, she will be a priest, and the cross she wears will be abstract. "Jesus crucified, expressing Cubist pain."

Careful Enemies

Simon despises abstractions. Nor does he believe in history. "He hasn't seen it." He can't understand stillness. "It is, to him, not viable." He is fast, "but he has never yet been spontaneous." He hates laws and fears madness and treats everyone like a Polish joke. "I don't have many friends, but my enemies are very careful." Not even Sweden is safe. The gross national product is hypocrisy and outsize volleyball. He thinks of himself as "the fullness of time," "a sweeping generalization," "the eye of America" and "the origin of the species." He is, we will learn, "dying of perception," of a "rancer of the impressions." A woman who loves him asks, "Who writes your material, Sophocles?"

A novel as demanding and resonant as "Take Five" needs explaining, and the explaining will use up too much space. But before we get at it, this should be said: More than half of "Take Five" is hilarious, even when it

is vile. Mano speaks in many tongues, all of them vipers. What he tells us about Hollywood, the art world, Esotericism, homosexuality, Jewish motherhood, black huckstering, Eastern religion, Queens' night life, Freud — "a Viennese fortune cookie" — and white dwarves is savage, but it is also very, very funny. You will laugh, and then feel guilty about it.

In this particular gear, Mano is Tom Wolfe and Hunter S. Thompson and Henderson and the Rain King. He dances to scurge. Of course, Simon as a boy will have a dog and of course the dog will be a paranoid German shepherd whose name is Von Ribbentrop. Of course, the name of the priest he loves is Merry, and he will call her "Lamb Chop of God." Of course, God will call off his game with Isaac. "Whistle. Time out. Coach. Yalowsky wants to make a substitution. Abraham in foul trouble." Such humor is black, like the holes in the universe. But Mano will do more than dance on our heads. "Take Five" is a novel of identity: Who is Simon, and why do his parents hate him? (Alert readers are reminded of the Gospel according to St. Luke.) It is a novel about 300 years of American history, a low-budget movie singing the song of assimilation. It is a novel about art, especially modernist art; its many parodies, puns and anagrams serve as a thesis on the nature of metaphor and play.

Not by accident does young Simon find speaking difficult; his tongue will need a knife: he will become a child again. But by accident is the primitive Alf tattooed as a bestiary: "Eagle, lion, bull, snake, griffin, roach, shark, mosquito. The magic of Pleistocene butters: No human picture here." The game, Mano plays with names and point of view, with contact lenses, are quite serious. (I don't, I admit, understand his obsession with umbrellas.)

Finally, though, "Take Five" is a novel about grace. Simon has sinned enough to be a saint. His very excess is a kind of innocence. He is passionate enough to deserve God. His changes of personality and identity — as though Melville and Thomas Mann had collaborated on a confidence man — are conversions and purifications according to the script written by Christian mystics. In losing his senses he gains his soul. His Uncle Arthur, the most likable character in the book, speaks of "the terrible attempt to silence the sensual faculties and drop into an absolute blackness of knowing. A total letting go."

The last 40 pages of "Take Five," as we fall toward zero, depict salvation as persuasively as Joyce did damnation in "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man." That is Mano's reversible point. Art is not enough. This is a difficult, astonishing, almost wicked gospel.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

King Tut Slain, Paper Says

United Press International
CAIRO — The Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen died from a "violent blow on the back of his head," the newspaper Al Gomhouriya said Sunday, attributing the discovery to Ahmed Abdel Hamid Youssef, an archaeologist and director of Egypt's Antiquities Registration Center. The newspaper did not say how Youssef reached his conclusions.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THERE is a lot to be said for aiming toward positions where one feels at home rather than aiming toward advantageous positions in general. Having the advantage is no advantage if one does not know what to do with it.

It seems that, no matter how catholic a player wants to be, he always exhibits strengths in some areas and weaknesses in others. Knowing this, he should avoid an advantage in an area he handles poorly.

This, of course, is not easy — often the only choice available is to achieve the advantage one doesn't want or none at all. Having to face one's own favorite defense brings the problem out into the open.

That is what happened in the game between Bozidar Ivanovic, the Yugoslav champion, and Lars-Ake Schneider, a Swedish international master, in the sixth round of the Reykjavik International Tournament in Iceland. Both are experts on the black side of the Richter-Rauzer attack and it was Ivanovic's misfortune to play White.

The offset variation introduced by 9 Q-K1 was probably intended to avoid the standard 9 P-B4, P-QN4. One of its motifs is that once 9 ... Q-N4? would get Black into trouble after 10 N-N3, B-N1; 11 P-K5. Moreover, 9 ... B-2? would allow the unpleasant 10 N-N3; B-N1; 11 N-Q5!

Ivanovic's 13 N-B5! was an interesting idea that deserved a better fate than in this game. Had Schneider tried 13 ...

xP, the black position would have become disorganized after 14 N-N3, K-B1; 15 N-R5.

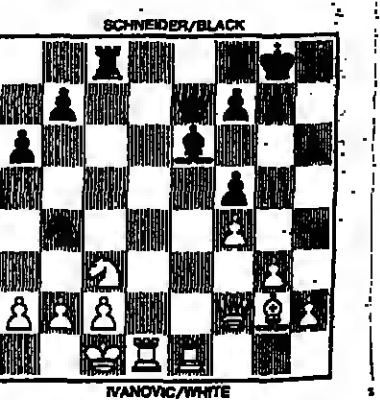
The effect of Schneider's defense with 13 ...

xN; 14 P-P, B-K3; 15 P-B, Q-P, 16 P-KN3, 0-0; 17 B-N2, Q-R1 was that Black had a very efficient piece development directed at the enemy king. Ivanovic, of course, had a very superior pawn structure — a mobile queenside majority against a crippled black kingside majority.

Therefore, it was important for Ivanovic to bring about an ending with 18 N-Q5, B-N3; 19 Q-Q, Q-R6; 20 B-N3, N-Q; 20 B-N, N-B; 21 R-N. Had Black resisted by 18 ...

B4, then 19 Q-B3, Q-R2 would have put the black queen out of play.

His 18 Q-B2, was a terrible error in judgment and the sharp-eyed Schneider sprang to the attack at once with 18 ... N-N5! after which the Yugo-



Position after 19 K-R1

slav could find no way to stave off the powerful exchange sacrifice with 19 ...

xN! He could not have relied on 19 Q-K3 because 19 ... B-2!; 20 Q-R2 (20K-N1, N-RP; 21 N-N, Q-P; 22 K-R1, Q-B costs White two pawns and a shaky king position), BxP wins a pawn.

After 20 P-R, N-P; 21 K-N2, N-P, the knight sacrifice could not be accepted since 22 K-N2, Q-R6; 23 K-Q2, R-Q1; 24 K-K2, B-B5; 25 R-Q3, B-Rch; 26 P-B would have permitted 26 ... xPmate.

Ivanovic could not down the attack by the would-be trick with 24 R-Q8? because of 24 ...

xR; 25 Q-Q, N-K7ch, picking up a rook.

Schneider's 26 ... B-4! gave Ivanovic little choice, since 27 Q-K3, N-Nch; 28 Q-N, Q-R8; 29 Q-N, Q-R is crushing.

In a defenseless position, Ivanovic blundered with 28 B-B7, R-B6 and, seeing that any reasonable queen retreat would drop a piece to 29 R6ch, he gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
White: 1 P-E4, 2 P-E4, 3 P-E4, 4 P-E4, 5 P-E4, 6 P-E4, 7 P-E4, 8 P-E4, 9 P-E4, 10 P-E4, 11 P-E4, 12 P-E4, 13 P-E4, 14 P-E4, 15 P-E4, 16 P-E4, 17 P-E4, 18 P-E4, 19 P-E4, 20 P-E4, 21 P-E4, 22 P-E4, 23 P-E4, 24 P-E4, 25 P-E4, 26 P-E4, 27 P-E4, 28 P-E4, 29 P-E4, 30 P-E4, 31 P-E4, 32 P-E4, 33 P-E4, 34 P-E4, 35 P-E4, 36 P-E4, 37 P-E4, 38 P-E4, 39 P-E4, 40 P-E4, 41 P-E4, 42 P-E4, 43 P-E4, 44 P-E4, 45 P-E4, 46 P-E4, 47 P-E4, 48 P-E4, 49 P-E4, 50 P-E4, 51 P-E4, 52 P-E4, 53 P-E4, 54 P-E4, 55 P-E4, 56 P-E4, 57 P-E4, 58 P-E4, 59 P-E4, 60 P-E4, 61 P-E4, 62 P-E4, 63 P-E4, 64 P-E4, 65 P-E4, 66 P-E4, 67 P-E4, 68 P-E4, 69 P-E4, 70 P-E4, 71 P-E4, 72 P-E4, 73 P-E4, 74 P-E4, 75 P-E4, 76 P-E4, 77 P-E4, 78 P-E4, 79 P-E4, 80 P-E4, 81 P-E4, 82 P-E4, 83 P-E4, 84 P-E4, 85 P-E4, 86 P-E4, 87 P-E4, 88 P-E4, 89 P-E4, 90 P-E4, 91 P-E4, 92 P-E4, 93 P-E4, 94 P-E4, 95 P-E4, 96 P-E4, 97 P-E4, 98 P-E4, 99 P-E4, 100 P-E4, 101 P-E4, 102 P-E4, 103 P-E4, 104 P-E4, 105 P-E4, 106 P-E4, 107 P-E4, 108 P-E4, 109 P-E4, 110 P-E4, 111 P-E4, 112 P-E4, 113 P-E4, 114 P-E4, 115 P-E4, 116 P-E4, 117 P-E4, 118 P-E4, 119 P-E4, 120 P-E4, 121 P-E4, 122 P-E4, 123 P-E4, 124 P-E4, 125 P-E4, 126 P-E4, 127 P-E4, 128 P-E4, 129 P-E4, 130 P-E4, 131 P-E4, 132 P-E4, 133 P-E4, 134 P-E4, 135 P-E4, 136 P-E4, 137 P-E4, 138 P-E4, 139 P-E4, 140 P-E4, 141 P-E4, 142 P-E4, 143 P-E4, 144 P-E4, 145 P-E4, 146 P-E4, 147 P-E4, 148 P-E4, 149 P-E4, 150 P-E4, 151 P-E4, 152 P-E4, 153 P-E4, 154 P-E4, 155 P-E4, 156 P-E4, 157 P-E4, 158 P-E4, 159 P-E4, 160 P-E4, 161 P-E4, 162 P-E4, 163 P-E4, 164 P-E4, 165 P-E4, 166 P-E4, 167 P-E4, 168 P-E4, 169 P-E4, 170 P-E4, 171 P-E4, 172 P-E4, 173 P-E4, 174 P-E4, 175 P-E4, 176 P-E4, 177 P-E4, 178 P-E4, 179 P-E4, 180 P-E4, 181 P

SPORTS

Islanders' Sweep Brings 3d Straight Cup

From Agency Dispatches
VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Mike Bossy scored two power play goals in the second period and led the New York Islanders to their third straight Stanley Cup title with a 3-1 victory over the Vancouver Canucks Sunday night and a sweep of the National Hockey League championship series.

The Islanders became the first United States-based team to win three cups in a row, and they did it by winning their last nine playoff contests and their final seven on the road.

Bossy, the leading goal scorer in the playoffs with 17 in 19 games, paced the four-game rout and earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the season's most valuable player. His seven goals in a cup final series tied the record set in 1956 by Montreal's Jean Beliveau (who scored his seven in five games).

Bossy's offensive effort complemented another superb goal-tending effort by Bill Smith, who allowed 10 goals in the four games. Smith also won his 15th game of the 1981-82 playoffs, breaking his own mark of 14 set last spring.

It was the New York power play that was the difference in Game 4, both of Bossy's goals following foolish fouls by Vancouver. The Islanders, No. 1 in the NHL on extra-man plays during the regular season, scored on eight of 20 opportunities during the playoffs.

At 5:00 of the second period, just as a cross-checking penalty to Darcy Rota was expiring, Bossy broke a 1-1 tie by poking a rebound past goalie Richard Brodeur. It was the fourth shot in a rapid-fire sequence that ended with Canucks' Gerry Minor and Harold Snepsts playing without pucks.

Precisely three minutes later — after Stan Smyl had put his stick in Stefan Persson's face and was sent off for high sticking — hockey's most potent right wing got his second goal of the night. Brian Trottier raced down the left side, took Persson's pass with one skate on the blue line and passed cross-ice to Bossy, who loomed a blistering 30-footer.

Trottier wound up the playoffs with 27 points, leading all scorers. The 22 assists established a Stanley Cup record.

Butch Goring had given the two-time champions a 1-0 lead at 11:38 of the first period, taking a pass from Denis Potvin and backhanding the puck over Brodeur's right shoulder. Smyl got it back at

18:09, putting in the rebound of his own shot.

But the second period belonged to New York. They outshot Vancouver, 12-5, and quieted a noisy, towel-waving throng of 16,413. Had it not been for Brodeur, the score would have been far more lopsided after 40 minutes.

The Islanders rarely allowed the Canucks an opportunity to test Smith in the final period. Only when he stopped Ivan Boldirev's backhand shot and Ivan Hlinka's wrist shot — did Smith have difficult saves.

"I'm very proud of myself and the way I play," said Bossy, who went through the entire playoffs without a penalty. "This was an intense and rough series, and I'm proud I could play my way. I never tell anyone how to play and I'll play the way I want."

Bossy told the press: "I leave our rating up to you guys." But goalie Smith was blunt in his assessment of the victory: "If we don't rank with the best teams in history," said Smith, "then I don't know what more we can do."

"We didn't want to give them

any life," said Islander Bob Nystrom. "We wanted to show that no matter how tough the circumstances we can win it, anywhere — at home or on the road."

"We outworked every other team we met up until the Islanders' Smyl. 'We never got a chance against them.'"

The Canucks, who surprised everyone by storming to the finals after a mediocre season, were simply outmanned. "Heart plus ability is hard to beat," said losing coach Roger Nelson. "Their goalie isn't

super. Trottier is the best player in the game today. Bossy is the best scorer. Potvin is the best playoff defenseman and [Al] Arbour is the best coach. They're going to be tough for a long while to come."

New York General Manager Bill Torrey was asked whether the Islanders could surpass Montreal's five straight cups, won from 1956-60: "I'm just thinking about No. 4," said Torrey.

"Otherwise, we can never get to six."

Youth, Experience: A Hockey Dynasty

By Barry Wilner

The Associated Press

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — A decade ago, the New York Islanders were making the kind of history they'd prefer to forget. Now they've achieved something the hockey world will never forget.

After thrashing the Vancouver Canucks in the Stanley Cup finals, the Islanders stand atop the National Hockey League for the third straight year, the first U.S.-based team to win three consecutive cups and only the third NHL franchise able to perform the feat.

How were the Islanders able to build a dynasty in so short a time? "We never wavered from our plan to build through the draft," said Bill Torrey, the general manager who has put together a rock-solid empire. "We could have taken the easy road and gone for veterans who might have helped us a little bit at the beginning," he said. "But where would we have wound up?"

Instead, Torrey held on to those draft picks and, with the aid of chief scout Jim Devellano, used them wisely.

Long Island, along with Atlanta, was granted an expansion franchise for the 1972-73 season. The 17 established NHL teams offered the newcomers "castoffs, misfits and non-players," according to Devellano.

In their first season, the Islanders wound up 12-60-6 — the worst record in NHL history. But that finish earned them the top pick in the amateur draft. Torrey chose defenseman Denis Potvin, who would become the on-ice cornerstone of the franchise.

Blossoming Under Arbour

Off the ice, Torrey hired Al Arbour as coach. Arbour, the "defenseman's defenseman" in a playing career that included three Stanley Cup championships, had had a mediocre record as coach of the St. Louis Blues.

But he showed himself to be a patient teacher who got the most out of his players by molding them into the Islander system, predicated on hard work and defense. The team improved to 19-41-18 in 1973-74. It also reduced by 100 the number of goals it allowed; Arbour's emphasis on defense was beginning to show results.

In their third season, with the addition of first-round draftee Clark Gillies, the Islanders challenged for a playoff spot, and Torrey secured it when he traded with Minnesota for veterans Jude Drouin and J.P. Parise. The Islanders beat their local rivals, the Rangers, in a best-of-three opening round series, winning the final game on Parise's goal 11 seconds into overtime.

The Islanders then lost the first three games of the next series to Pittsburgh. But they rallied brilliantly, led by goaltender Glenn Resch, and became only the second team to win a cup series after dropping the first three games. They were duplicated that feat against Philadelphia in the semifinals but lost to the eventual champions in the seventh game.

It had been a remarkable Islander year, 1974-75, one that seemed to indicate the verge of greatness. But that feeling proved premature.

The 1975 draft failed to yield any players who would help the team. But Bryan Trottier, who had been selected as an underdog junior in 1974 (when defenseman Dave Langevin and Stefan Persson also were drafted) and had been allowed to finish his amateur career, joined the Islanders in 1975-76. He became the rookie of the year, but the team lost to Montreal in the cup semifinals.

The low point for the team was in the 1978 playoffs. Having picked Mike Bossy on the first round of the draft the previous summer, the Islanders won the Patrick Division title for the first time. But they were eliminated in a seven-game quarterfinal by the Toronto Maple Leafs, who beat up on Bossy and several other Islanders. Rarely did New York fight back.

More trouble followed. Owner Roy Boe was forced to sell the club because of outstanding debts. Torrey helped organize a group, led by John Pickett, that bought the team and, for the first time, headed it toward financial stability.

The Islanders won the overall point title on the final day of the 1978-79 season. They were favored to win Montreal's three-year reign as cup holders, but the Rangers, riding an emotional high and outworking the Islanders, won an intense six-game semifinal series. And Montreal wound up with a fourth straight crown.

The team struggled through the next season and Torrey, sensing that a shakeup was needed, broke up the old gang. In mid-March, he traded Dave Lewis and Billy Harris (Harris had been the team's very first draft pick in 1972) to Los Angeles for fiery center Steve Tambellini.

The Islanders went unbeaten the rest of the regular season and kept going until Bob Nystrom, one of three players still around from the first season, scored an overtime goal against Philadelphia to win the Stanley Cup on May 24, 1980.

That first cup did not stop Torrey from dealing players and trying to make sure that no one became bigger than the team's system. At the trading deadline in 1981, he sent Resch and young center Steve Tambellini to Colorado for defenseman Mike McEwen.

That deal indicated to Billy Smith, another original Islander, that the goalie's job was his. It also showed the rest of the team that nobody was safe. If Resch, possibly the most popular Islander, could be traded, anyone could be.

The Islanders won 15 of 18 playoff games in 1981, en route to their second Stanley Cup. Goring was named the most valuable player in the playoffs. Other standouts included John Tonelli, a second-round draftee in 1977, who had spent three seasons nurturing his talents in the World Hockey Association; Duane Sutter and Billy Carroll, both chosen in the 1979 draft, and old standbys like Bossy, Trottier, Potvin and Gillies.

With three championships in a row, the question is inevitable: Can the Islanders challenge the Canadiens' record of five straight Stanley Cups? The answer: Probably.

Barring injuries and the sudden decaying of Smith in goal, the Islanders are far ahead of the rest of the league. There are many developing challengers, including the Edmonton Oilers, led by the high-scoring Wayne Gretzky, and the Rangers, who seem headed toward competing for hockey supremacy in New York.

But no one has the Islanders' balance, depth or recent winning history. They have youth, they have experience and they have superb management. The NHL's other 20 teams have a long way to go to catch up.

Braves' Mahler Regains Touch With 5-2 Victory Over Cards

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA — Rick Mahler pitched a seven-inning and Bob Horner's two-run double triggered a five-run inning that carried the Braves to a 5-2 victory over St. Louis Sunday.

It was the right-hander's third complete game of the season, but didn't come until after a long dry spell. Mahler (3-3) pitched consecutive shutouts in his first two games during Atlanta's record 13-0 start this year, but had failed to win in six outings since (three losses and three no-decisions).

Mahler allowed only a two-run fourth-inning homer by George Hendrick. Having given up 18 runs in 36 1/3 innings after his two shutouts, Mahler lowered his earned-run average to 3.03.

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"I knew I would get it eventually," said Mahler, for whom things were considerably easier after Sunday's first inning. Glenn Hubbard and Dale Murphy had drawn two out walks from Steve Mura (3-3) before Horner looped his double to left for two runs. Chris Chambliss singled home home; Biff Pocoroba and Rafael Ramirez singled, scoring Chambliss, and then a wild pitch by Mura brought in Pocoroba with the fifth run.

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United Press International
Vancouver defenseman Lars Lindgren did his cross-checking best to keep an irritated Mike Bossy at bay during the first period of Sunday night's fourth game of the Stanley Cup championship.

Braves' Mahler Regains Touch With 5-2 Victory Over Cards

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA — Rick Mahler pitched a seven-inning and Bob Horner's two-run double triggered a five-run inning that carried the Braves to a 5-2 victory over St. Louis Sunday.

It was the right-hander's third complete game of the season, but didn't come until after a long dry spell. Mahler (3-3) pitched consecutive shutouts in his first two games during Atlanta's record 13-0 start this year, but had failed to win in six outings since (three losses and three no-decisions).

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the winning run in Chicago's 2-1 triumph over the Astros. The Cubs have lost to Houston only once in seven games this season.

Tigers 7, Twins 6
In the American League, in Detroit, the Tigers and Minnesota Twins hit a total of eight home runs, with Larry Herndon, in the eighth, lifting Detroit to a 7-6 victory over New York. Cliff Johnson's fifth-inning double drove in Rickie Henderson with the eventual winning run.

A's 7, Yankees 6
In Oakland, Calif., Dave Lopes drove in two runs with a pair of singles to pace an 11-hit attack that carried the A's to

